Bombay Branch,
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,500—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
3rd June	ARCADIA	6803	HIMALAYA	6898
10th ,,	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....
17th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6803	BRITANNIA	6925
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6803	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9505
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	9508
30th ,,	MALTA	6084	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES stored or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	29th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B A	City of Agra	4908	*Brown	8th May	20th May	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
	City of Vienna	467	Morrison	26th ,,	7th Jun.	20th ,,	25th ,,
B B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd ,,	9th July.	11th Jul.
	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	24th ,,	7th July	21st ,,	28th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing, and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on or about 6th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR MARMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on or about 31st May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about,
†‡ TRIESTE	Caot. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	2nd June 1905
†‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Piano. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 310.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

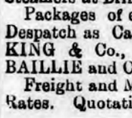
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,588	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	... ...	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. OROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 13.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S
PLAGUE SOLUTION, 8 As.
"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna
GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.
For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.
Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.
Obtainable of all Chemists or from—
SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS BOMBAY."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.
THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.
BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion
PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.
Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "SCHONFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 31st May, 1905.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is APPOINTED under a power of Attorney to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER of the said Company during my absence from India.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1905.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs HARRY TESSMANN and MAX ROMMEL jointly TO SIGN OUR FIRM by per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK. & CO.

Bombay, 27 May, 1905.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE HUZUR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the following ELECTRIC PLANTS:—

Specification No. 1:—Motor Generator.
Specification No. 2:—Arc Lamps.
Specification No. 3:—Steam Boiler.
Specification No. 4:—C I Arc Lamp posts and Carriers.
Specification No. 5:—Cables and Accessories.
Specification No. 6:—W I Gas piping.

Copies of respective Specifications, general conditions, and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 12 or Rs 2 for each Specification (not returnable).

Tenders on the prescribed forms, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Electric Plant" must reach the Undersigned not later than the 12th June, 1905, before noon.

KILABHAI DULABHRAM DALAL L. C. E.
For Chief Engineer, Baroda State,
Baroda.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India, we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East or Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &c.a. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts abovenamed.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester.

27th April 1905.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company, for the purpose of taking the POLLS, demanded at the Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th of May, will be held at the Office of the Company No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of May, at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Chairman of the Meeting of the 13th May.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT Mfg. CO., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on and from 24th Inst., to the 3rd of June, both days inclusive.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

Bombay, 20 May, 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
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Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

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No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
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No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
COAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
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OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and chimneys. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proxima, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong second and victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong dark chestnut Arab horse, young and believed sound.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETTS and Company will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks:—

A lot of Grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway War Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2 p.m., at the Warl Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, seeds, cottonseed, Mahuda flowers, dry chillies, corrugated iron sheets, shoes and boots, G. nutseed, iron hoops, bars belts of F. P. Cotton condemned sheets and ropes picking cotton, old records and waste papers, heaps of loose grain, sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 31st May, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4 A, Wellesly House, Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture also open carved furniture, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, sideboard, bedsteads, almiras, nearly new Humber gent's tricycle, rugs, ice box, books, lady's and gent's saddles, camera, perambulator, rich table ornaments, windproof lamp etc., the property of Dr. C. H. OAYLEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th Prox, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, below the Byculla Bridge and next to Superintendent Nolan's bungalow and opposite the Gold Mohur Castle, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture, such as sliding dining table and chairs, sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, marbletop tables and teapoys, drawing room side and corner cabinets revolving top office table and seats, iron safe, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, almyras, cupboards, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, Brussels and Bombay carpets, picture, glassware, crockery and plated ware, obonised cylinder pathetic brass bound square piano in good order, banjo by Rose, Singer's hand sewing Machine, table ornaments, wind proof lamps etc., the property of O. M. P. CLYNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND FACING THE SEA AT KANTWADI, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Derabji Bahadurji, Messrs. CARWFORD and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 25th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of land, viz.:—

All that piece of vacant land or ground with the well thereon, situate on the road leading to Dandi at Kantwadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3023 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Rev. Bris Fenandes, on the west by the property of Dr. Merwanji Hakim, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the Public Road to Dandi.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan, applications may be made to Messrs Captain and Valdya solicitors for the vendor or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW ON THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL, KNOWN AS "DEENA LODGE" (LATE BAHADURJI'S BUNGALOW.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of freehold ground, admeasuring 5039 square yards or thereabouts, together with the massive old bungalow, cook-room, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ridge Road, at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 572, new No. 2711, old survey No. 2, and new survey No. 1195, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3196, and Street Nos. 110-112 Ridge Road, and bounded on the east by the said Ridge Road on the west by the property of Kursondas Madhavdas, on the north by the property of Nemchand Mulapchand, and on the south by the property of Vizbhooandas Atmaram.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Valdya, Solicitors, for the vender or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1905.

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY.
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

From PANDIT KAILAS NATH SUKUL, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore.—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£20,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandize, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper), Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	360,000

HEAD OFFICE; YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay,	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Rasapluh,
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch. Fourth and onward: Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 2.

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IN SIMLA A first class PRINTING PRESS and PLANT in good working order. For full particulars apply to Box No. 3399 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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MOTOR CAR

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to:—

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
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THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
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THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

EXPERIENCE SPEAKS THUS:

I have derived much benefit by the use of your Acoridine, please send me two more bottles.

MRS. B.

My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of your Acoridine.

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PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2157 tons, Captain J S Beckerleg sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Transvaal, 1721 tons, Captain J A Smith R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from East London 12th May in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain A Knudson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok 7th May with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1302 tons, Capt in H Trouson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mashtari, 1110 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden May 23rd with a general cargo, 2 horses and 18 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3328 tons, Captain Goldsmith, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr F Turner, Maharaja Tikan, Mrs Warburton, Miss Forsyth, Major Warwick, Mr H S Cotter, Mr D B O'Connor, Mr W J Baker, Mr F Vincent, Mr Lopez, Miss G Corlass, Miss M Leslie, Miss N Pemberton, Miss B French, Miss A Hill, Miss M Queer, Miss D Wilton and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Christian, Mr M E Handmann, Miss Sibs, Mr Mark Leslen, Mr R Roberts, Mr D Percival, Mr J Fox, Mr E Munroe, Mr Fenningham, Miss W Karkeek, Miss N Morra Miss N Heydon, Miss E Connor, Miss E Frobyn, Miss M Leslie, Mr Hamilton and Mr A Zaygers—For Singapore—Mr T Mamjeevalla—For Shanghai—Dr and Mrs Hume.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Hydra s	Knudsen	Bangkok May 7
29	Transvaal s	Smith	E London May 12
29	RIMS Dufferin	Piffard	Karachi May 23
29	Africa s	Trousen	Buseh May 15
29	Mashtari s	Coates	Aden, May 23

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Madura s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	China s	Tomanovich	Kobe &c
	Flamingo s	Dunckley	Calcutta
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon
	Lord Kelvin s	Beckerleg	Calcutta
	Simla s	Goldsmith	Shanghai

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Stanley Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Transvaal, for Dunkirk, &c
" Scalds, for Rangoon, &c
" Africa, for Persian Gulf
" Ahmedi, for Jeddah, &c
" Mashtari, for Jeddah, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels	Names.	From
27	Cromarty	Dunn	Madras
	Lonsdale	A R Lee	Rangoon
	Umkuzi	R C Keseler	Natal
	Twingone	S H Stockwell	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

	M Meanstchey	A D Cruz	Chittagong
28	Rajput	G Craig	Bombay
	Forest Castle	J L Ogilvie	Madras
	Khodoung	W R Murrison	Rangoon
	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
29	Craigard	R Milburn	Bombay
	Umbilo	H S Robertson	Natal
	Sotubgate	G Thompson	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

THE Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Deo Balduino, left Aden for Bombay on the 29th instant at 9 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday the 4th June (afternoon).

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales wool J Kara; 80 bales wool P Kara; 80 bales wool The Bombay Company.

FOR HULL.

Baron Innerdale s—4205 cwt cottonseed and 2080 cwt myrabollams A Rhimjee; 4000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—4000 cwt bone meal R Kadorbhoy; 64 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—50 bales wool Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Diogo Suarez s—500 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ki Bachelor s—6000 cwt wheat M C Michailidi and Co; 120 wheat J Fachiri.

Promise s—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—78 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEWPORT.

Shahristan s—1550 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR LEITH.

Shahristan s—150000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Chattan s—26001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 18783 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—108 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—500 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ki Bachelor s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton 2000 cwt wheat 4000 cwt poppyseed 4807 cwt linseed 2000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 200 cwt myrabollams W Beeher.

Diego Suarez s—8035 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Imperator s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—12 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 12 1-2 chests opium 200 bales twist R S N Tata and Co.

Tientsin s—100 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—34 cwt copiwe D Nathoo and Co; 9 cwt selarus D Vullibhoy and Co; 67 cwt sharkfins and 1 cwt ivory P F Talati; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Simla s—103 cwt cloves M M Ksabhoy; 3 1-4 cwt ivory M H E Elias.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMA'S CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY—ASCENSION DAY.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—(Choral).

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns,
5 p.m.—Evensong.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Operation for Stone in the Bladder.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills drove a quantity of poisonous impurities from the body, and the patient has never suffered since,—2¾ years.

We give here the photograph of Sergeant James Bullock, of 33, Whitburn Street, Bridgnorth. Sergeant Bullock is known and respected by everyone in Bridgnorth. A typical British soldier, he has seen a great deal of foreign service, having gone through the Crimean and Indian Mutiny. In speaking of his experiences, he says:

Sergeant Bullock.
(From a Photo.)

"The hardships and exposure of a soldier's life began to tell on me about 20 years ago, and my kidneys were the first to give out. My back seemed to lose all its strength, especially after a little exertion; at times violent pains shot through me.

"I also had serious trouble with the kidney secretions which were sometimes accompanied with gravel. At last I was obliged to go into hospital, where a stone was taken from my bladder. The agony I underwent was terrible.

"Urged by a friend, I began to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and after a few days they seemed to be driving out a lot of impurities. After that the water became clear, and did not pain me in passing; my back was strong, and I began to enjoy good health once more.

"My cure is a splendid success for Doan's Pills, for not only was I in hospital a long time, but I had tried many other medicines before Doan's, without getting any relief."

It was in December of 1900, that Sergt. Bullock told us of his splendid cure. In a letter received in September, 1903, he says:—"You will be interested, I am sure, to know how well I have kept since your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me, 2½ years ago; indeed, gentlemen, I can truthfully say I have not had a return of the old trouble from that day to this. Yours truly, (Signed) JAS. BULLOCK."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 19.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 3/4	= + 5/8
3 do. Rentes	99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/4	= + 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13/16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1/8	= — 1/16
2 months hence	26 13/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	58 3/4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18 1 2	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20·49	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5/8 per cent	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/8 per cent	= + 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 sellers, tone dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 8d value

WHEAT—
Tone of wheat quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 13 1/4 done, tone easier

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·79 plus 21. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 23,000 bales. Futures closed excited.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·57	4·58	4·59
+11	+11	+11
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·58	4·58	4·58
+10	+10	+10
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·58	4·58	4·58
+10	+9	+9

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000 bales
Do last year	2,89 do
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 do
Do do Continent	11,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·70 + 10
Futures, month of July	8·29 + 14 a
Do do. December	8·48 + 18 b

a Advanced owing to bullish crop estimates.

b Advanced owing to support by New Orleans "bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	8 5 8 + 3 6
Futures, month of August	8·36 + 11
Do, do, November	8 31 + 9
Tone at close	steady.

New York Market closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 29th May 1905:—

Cotton	12,736 bales.
Wheat	53,141 cwts.
Linseed	21,182 do
Rape, Red and Mustard	8,881 do
(Gingeli) seed	286 do
Poppyseed	8,822 do
Groundnuts	379 do
Castorseed	914 do
Rice	63,388 do
Myrabollams	697 do
Cottonseed	21,632 do
Mowrascod	9 do
Gram	8,919 do
Joowar	13,370 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone very steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	199 3-4 to 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	137 1 2
Shanghai 30 do.	193
Japan 30 do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98·12

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	14th April 5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April 4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	11th May 5	do.

SEEDS,
LINSEED—Tone easier.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready business done	7 9 0
September	7 14 6

RAPESEED—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 2 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7 4 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready Sellers	8 2 0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	28 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4 13 0 per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4 11 6 do.
Jubbulpore Pissi	29 12 per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady.
Estimated sales 8,000 bales
Imports 15,000 "

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·55	4·56	4·57
—1	—1	—2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·56	4·56	4·56
—2	—2	—2
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·56	4·55	4·55
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The local market opened firm, with prices quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher all round, but later on an easier feeling prevailed, and rates gave way again to about yesterday's levels. Exporters having completed their requirements for this month, were more or less out of the market, and mills were not as keen buyers. The turn-over at Colaba was limited.

The "Sutta" market for new crop opened excited and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 241 and Fully Good Bengals Rs. 194. At the close the market is easier and we quote Good Broach 15th-25th March, 1906, delivery Rs. 241 and F. G. Bengals 15th-25th January, 1906, Rs. 191.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	...	178	168 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	..	...	189	179 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	188	176 ...
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	...	194	187 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	...	184 178
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	...	186 180
Khamgaum, fair staple	(M.-G.)			
Karanja do.	(M.-G)		196	189 ...
Akola do.	M. G.)			
Comra good staple	(M.-G.)	...	205	198 ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum	(M.-G.)	...	198	192 ...
Nagpur Kamptee	(M.-G.)	...	202	196 ...
Broach	(M.-G.)	...	214	210 205
Bhownugger	(M.-G.)	...	200	193 ...
Do	(H.-G.)	...	197	190 182
Dharwar	(S.-G.)	...	...	... 218
Westerns	...	...	...	... 200

May.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends writing us on the 10th of May, report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows:—Our bullish views have been borne out by events as since then prices have advanced about 0·07d. Apart from the energetic bull operations of the well-known ex-bear leader, New York is resisting all efforts to force prices higher. The general feeling here is, however, rather in favour of an advance, and our local operators appear quite willing to lend their support to an upward movement. The feeling is that that the crop has had a poor start and that the chances are that this late start will not be made good unless the weather conditions improve very materially in the course of the next week or two. During the last few days the weather has been very unfavourable. Daily heavy damaging rains were reported from Texas and Arkansas and overflows of the Brazos and Arkansas rivers were predicted. Certainly a good deal of replanting has already been rendered necessary. This is confirmed by the U. S. Crop and Weather Bureau report published yesterday, which is of a very bullish character and shows a rise the prices this morning. In the Atlantic States the conditions seem to be rather more favourable. Of course a few weeks of fine weather would make all the difference in the world and last night the weather was generally reported to be clearing. Some people however are already beginning to talk of a poor summer. Ideas regarding reduction of acreage continue to vary considerably. A New York correspondent cables us that a friend of his just returned from a tour round the cotton belt estimates the total reduction at 10 per cent. As regards trade in Lancashire we can continue to report a very satisfactory state of affairs During April a very large business for distant delivery was put through for account of India to the surprise of everyone in the trade. We were all under the impression that India's buying for the moment was over, that country being well stocked up with contracts, India however seems to be insatiable, and is now buying for 12 14 and 16 months ahead. As these large sales by manufacturers in Lancashire have, to a large extent, not been covered it may be safely assumed that Lancashire has sold a good deal more yarns and cloth than she has bought futures or spot cotton.

As far as the Consumer is concerned, we hear practically nothing but good reports, except of course, from Russia where things remain as bad as ever. A friend of course, who has just come across, tells us that Russian spinners are in a very unsettled state. Last year they paid a small dividend in his particular rayon but this year they are not expected to pay anything in fact, a heavy loss seems to be staring them in the face. Labour troubles continue, and altogether things are so disorganised that it seems almost hopeless to look for any possibility of improvement until the war is ended.

The only other complaint that reaches us is from Normandy.

In conclusion we are of opinion that if the practical horizon, which is some what obscure at present keeps clear we may witness a further advance. G-A at 4-50 d here and July at 8 to 8·25 cents in New York would not surprise us in the least, as there is no use denying that the market is extremely anxious about further crop developments.

Options:—G-A single 0·12d, double 0·24d
A-S " 0·10d, " 0·20d
S-O " 0·20d, " 0·40d
D-G " 0·25d, " 0·50d

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND COMPANY'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Annatto Seed.—The market is firm. 75 bags were offered in yesterday's sales, and 2 sold at 7d per lb.

Beeswax.—There is no change to note. A steady demand exists for all descriptions of East India yellow wax for which prices ranging from £5-15-0 to £7-5-0 are paid for ordinary to good bright colours. White Calcutta wax also is selling steadily at £7-10-0 for good white and £7-12-6 for superior, while darkish parcels are only worth £7-7-6.

Cinchona Bark.—The next sales take place on the 16th inst. We quote:—East India Ledgeriana original stem 4d to 7d, renewed stem 0d to 6 1-2d, crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d, original 1 3-4d to 5 7-8d, red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d. At the Dutch Auctions held in Amsterdam on the 5th inst., the large supply of 8,220 packages was brought forward. The result was disappointing only two-thirds finding buyers at 5 per cent. decline the average unit limit being 5·95 cents against 6·30 cents at the preceding sale. This is equivalent to rather over 1 1-10d London parity.

Copra.—The market is firm. Business has been done this week at £18-15-0 for April-May shipment.

Ginger.—The market is quiet. In sales 20 cases and 57 baskets of Cochin and Native cut were bought in. Medium and small rather mouldy at 35.

Hemp.—The market this week has been very quiet, and business difficult. In sales this week 154 bales of Madras were offered and 19 sold at £10 to £16-10-0, 21 bales of East Indian sold at £16 subject, 248 bales of Jubbulpore and 244 bales of Allahabad sunn were bought in.

Sisal.—312 bales of Indian offered and 200 sold at £15 to £20-10-0 per ton.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 23rd inst. On the last occasion the following result was seen:—Karachi leaf was a shade lower, but good Tongue sold well, Purse rather easier. Of 337 packages of Bombay offered 108 sold. Karachi fine heavy pale at 3 3 good ditto 2-11 to 3, fair to good yellow at 2-7 to 2-9 fair to good reddish at 2-5 to 2-6 reddish mixed dark at 2-3 to 2-4, ordinary dark at 1-10 to 2-1, thin papery 1 1, Tongue dull pipey at 2-11 to 3. Penang character good to fine heavy at 3 2 to 3-8 fair heavy at 2-8 small yellowish at 2-1, pickings 8 to 1-2. Purse good heavy yellowish at 1-7, middling to fair 1 to 1-3, ordinary part small at 8d to 11d, Tails 8d to 1 per cent.

Kapoc.—Market unchanged. We quote ordinary to good ordinary at 3 3-4d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—Market unchanged. On the spot there are sellers in tins at 8 1-2d, and bottles at 8 3-4d.

Mace.—Market quiet. 7 cases of Penang offered and bought in, good broken at 1-2 also 17 packages of Singapore good but reddish at 1-3.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet. 9 cases and 3 bags of Penang offered, and 5 packages sold. 93s at 9 1-2d, and defective at 4 3-4d to 5 1-2d. 80s to 81s sound were bought in at 1-2, 2 boxes and 24 bags Singapore sold, 80s defective at 6d and wormy without reserve at 3 1-2d. Ceylon—Of 7 packages in shell offered, 1 sold 75s at 5d.

Pepper.—At sales 60 bags of Singapore offered and bought in at 5 3-4d for light rather dusty. 210 bags of good heavy Alleppy were taken out at 6d, also 225 good heavy Malabar shot little greyish at 6d, 27 bags of Penang offered and sold without reserve, pinheads at 1 1-4d 68 bags of Ceylon offered, 17 sold, heavy fair at 5 5-8d.

White pepper.—At Auctions 18 cases and 214 bags of Singapore offered and only 8 bags sold, "damages" at 7 3-4d. Fine in cases was bought in at 1-1, and good heavy in bags at 8d to 8 1-4d, 162 bags of Brown limed Penang offered and bough in at 7 1-4d.

Tea.—At sales this week 30,100 packages were offered, which included 2 500 from S. India. As was anticipated, there was good general buying, particularly for the been qualities, and improved rates were paid, more especially for good mediums and fine teas which are now getting rather scarce. There was a little less demand for the common kinds and in consequence in some instances there was a light falling off in price. The best S. Indian averages were:—

Travancore—Manaar Estate 7 1-4d, Periavurral 7d, Letchmi 6d.

S. Wynaad.—Achoor Estate 5 1-4d.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATHS.

BAREFOOT—May 22, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore City, Cornelius Anron, the beloved husband of Naomi Barefoot, after a severe illness, aged 42 years.

CARDOZ—May 15, at Hubli, Dr. D'Cardoz, Assistant Civil Surgeon, and Vice-President, Hubli Municipality, aged 54 years.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 10-03m., 9-39a. Low water, 3-13m., 3 39a.
Municipal Standing Committee 3 p. m.
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Adjourned meeting, 3 Hornby Road, 3 p. m.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The monthly meeting of the Ajuman Islam of Bombay will be held to-day at 5 p. m. at Anjuman Hall Hornby Road. Mr. Moulvi Nazir Hassan Sakha has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the occasion on the "Birth of the Prophet and Progress of Islam."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa, Bay per extra s. s. Patiala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—A fire occurred in the railway dispensary at Dhola, writes our correspondent. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 500. The accident is attributed to accidental causes. The Maharaja returned from his tour to his capital, the Rajasaheb of Dhagandhra has returned to his Capital. The plague there has entirely disappeared.

THE ALCOCK ASHDOWN and Co., LD.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office on Frere Road. Mr. H. Kreis presiding when the following resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 13th instant was confirmed: "That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the word 'three' for the word four as the minimum number of Directors of the Company."

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and the officers of 1st. Batt., the G.I.P. Ry. Vol., Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to day:—

Polonaise	Der Fackeltanz ..... Faust
Overture	Le Domino Noir ..... Auber
Fantasia	Brin que ..... Kappey
Highland Patrol	Wee Maggie ..... Amor
Selection	A Chinese Honey moon. Talbot
Valse	Sur Le Plage ..... Waldteufel

KIDNAPPING A LAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Wheatby charged Hassambhoy, a Mogul, with kidnapping a Khoja lad, named Joosub Hassim, aged ten. The boy lived with his father at Neshanpada. On Sunday last he went to a caste dinner in the Khoja Jamatkhana, where he met the accused, who took him away to the Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill. They were there seated under a tree, when a policeman came up. The accused got up and was attempting to escape when he was arrested by the policeman. The lad then complained to the police that he had been enticed away by the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MEETING OF MAHARS.—A meeting of the Somavanshi Chokhamulla (Mahar) caste, was held on Sunday afternoon in a Mandup erected in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Bava Dhondinath Suryaji Sasvadkar presiding. The meeting was a crowded one and a resolution electing 20 representatives to join the Mandali of the Marathi speaking backward classes started in Bombay for making a representation to Government for giving Primary education free in all schools in this Presidency, was unanimously passed. The following gentlemen were present:—Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Mr. N. C. Powar, Mr. K. A. Keluskar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. K. B. Lalaye, Mr. W. D. Bhojale, Mr. Mangavkar, Mr. Vandekar, Mr. Kandalkar, Mr. Naringrekar.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held at their offices, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding, when further consideration was given to a memorandum from the Agent of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company forwarding an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2 20 431 for the construction of an overbridge north of Charni Road Station in connection with the Board's scheme No. 3. The Board sanctioned the plans and estimates and further resolved to record the memorandum from Government, intimating their intention to resume so much of their land as was required for the construction of an overbridge at Marine Lines.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Corner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Tookaram Mundooji, a Hindu fruit-seller, aged thirty, who lived at Chinch Bunder Road. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from fever for the past three months. The illness affected his mind and he used to rave and wander away from home. On Friday last Tookaram left home saying he was going out to hawk mangoes. He did not return home that evening and a search was made for him at Mahim and Bandra, where he used to sell mangoes, but without any success, and a report of his disappearance was made to the Police. On Monday last his body was found floating in a well at Matarpakady. The body was in a state of decomposition. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in a delirium of fever.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Itoo Gainoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty, met with a fatal accident while at work at a building in the course of construction in the compound of the European General Hospital on Monday last. It appears that the deceased was carrying planks from the first to the second floor, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell from a height of about sixteen feet. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he died shortly after admission, the cause of death being fracture of the skull. The deceased appeared to have arrived in Bombay only on the day on which the accident took place.—Marooti Luximon, a Hindoo lad aged ten was riding on the top of a labour cart laden with vegetables, when he accidentally fell down the cart at the foot of the Carnac Bridge and was killed on the spot. The cart was being driven by the deceased's uncle, who had allowed the lad to ride on the cart.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Thomas Noronha residing at Hospital Lane, Mazagon, informed the police on Monday night that his cousin named Augustino Colaco, aged thirty- was lying in in his room in a pool of blood with his throat cut and the door of the room locked from the inside. The police proceeded to the house and in the presence of a "panch," burst open the door of the room, when they found the man lying dead. He had a deep cut on the throat severing the windpipe. An open razor was found lying close to the body and a letter on the table apparently written by the deceased. In the letter the deceased had stated that he was going to kill himself. Another letter, addressed to his mother in Goa, was also found on the table, in which the writer informed her that he was in trouble. On the room being searched a registered letter, received by the deceased from his mother, was found in the pocket of the deceased's coat. In that letter the mother had scolded the deceased for being a spendthrift and enclosed two currency notes for Rs. 5 each. The wound on the throat was apparently self inflicted.

GROSS ABUSE OF CHARITY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged a Hindoo woman, named Succobai with stealing a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 40 the property of one Anoosaya, a Hindoo widow, residing at Kamatipoora. The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant, about a fortnight ago and asked her for something to eat, as she was starving. The complainant gave her two annas and some mangoes to eat and the accused left. On the evening of the 27th instant the accused again appeared at the complainant's house and after receiving the usual dole asked the complainant to be allowed to sleep in the room as it was very late. The permission was given. The next morning the complainant found the door of her room open and the accused missing. She noticed the tassel of her neck ornament lying on the floor and on examining her neck found that the ornament was not there. She reported the theft to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the ornament. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced her to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

USEFUL HABIT OF OBSERVATION.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Hemsworth charged Debgia Hiraial, a Hindu, with the theft of a bag containing Rs. 2,000 belonging to one Hamandrai Surajmal a native shroff. It appeared that on Monday morning Jaloo Laloo, complainant's "moonim" cashed his cheque for Rs. 24,000 in the Bombay Bank. He had the cheque transferred into twelve bags of Rs. 2,000 each, which were placed on the footpath near the Bank premises. The "moonim" was making arrangements for their safe removal when the accused threw his coat on on one of the bags and pretending to pick up his coat, he lifted up one of the bags with it and marched away. But the accused was watched by two young Hindus lads who drew the "moonim's" attention to it. He counted his bags and found them short by one. The accused was arrested and made over to the police. His Worship convicted the accused, but deferred passing sentence on him to enable the police to see if the accused bore any previous convictions. At the suggestion of the Magistrate the complainant showed his willingness to pay as reward each of the two boys Rs. 20 who had watched the action of the accused while picking up one of the bags and arousing the "moonim's" attention thereto, which led to the former's arrest.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 23rd May:—

Considered the following Government Resolution, dated the 9th May 1905, in the General Department, on the Collector's award in respect of the Cotton Green Plot resumed by Government for Railway purposes:—

Letter from the Secretay, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 24th March 1905:—

"With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, of 6th instant, I am directed to observe that there seems to be an error with regard to the area on which the Collector's award referred to therein has been based. It is therein stated that the area resumed is 13 105 square yards, whereas in Schedule C of Act IV of 1898 and in the notice of resumption forwarded with your No. 1914 of the 9th April 1903 the area is shown as 13,105 square yards.

As this discrepancy affects the amount of the capital debt to be reduced, I am to ask that the point may please receive consideration."

Government memorandum to the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. 1939, dated the 7th April 1905.

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. L.R.—1949, dated the 19th April 1905:—

"With reference to your of 7th April 1905 the accompaniments to which is returned, I regret that the area in the award was taken as 13 105 instead of 13,105 square yards through oversight.

2. The award should run as follows:—

Under Section 51 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act,

IN THESE HOT DAYS

when exhausted nature vainly seeks relief and coolness, when endurance is taxed to the uttermost, and all is dry and parched anything alleviating is very welcome.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.]

When Admiral Alexeieff presented his twelve-hundred page report to the Tsar and, on his knees, begged to be relieved of his functions, it is reported that the Tsar raised him and refused his resignation, in view of the fact that he would have to return to his work in the Far East probably at an early date. Though the omniscient Kaiser had already declared that the defeat of the Russians was due to drunkenness and immorality, that it was due to the fact that Russian Christianity is in a very bad way, that the Japanese are a scourge of God, like Attila and Napoleon, and though others have warned him and his advisers that his forces had no possible hope of success, yet the Monarch clung to the belief—or made a good pretence to cling to it—that ultimate victory would crown the Russian arms. Whether he will still persist in the determination to win, whether his inflexible will is still that his dear troops shall win, we cannot tell. No well-wisher of his Majesty, or of Russia, would urge him to continue the war after the calamity of the past few days. But it is doubtful if any advisers, but those acceptable to the Grand Dukes, will be permitted to approach his Imperial Majesty. It is too soon to say that the war is over. We were told that after Port Arthur, after Liaoyang and Mukden. It has been closed a score of times by those who sit at home in ease and love to speculate on that which they do not understand. All hope of Russian victory is gone; but Russia has still ships to lose and hundreds of thousands of troops to put in the field. She may elect to pursue her idea of exhaustion. But neither the Tsar, nor any of his advisers can ever hope to see Admiral Alexeieff return to his former position in the Far East.

If we may accept news through American sources, it appears there is ground for belief that President Roosevelt has ascertained Russian official views as regards peace. We are assured that Russia desires to terminate the war, and would do so if the question of an indemnity be excluded from Japan's terms. The suggestion is as impudent as the general tone of the negociations which led to the outbreak of the war. Japan was forced into this terrible conflict and she has thus far been triumphant. To the victors belong the spoils, and Japan is entitled to all she can get from her antagonist. It is unlikely Russia would have excused Japan the payment of an indemnity if the result had been different. Then Russia would like the neutral Powers to say what terms would be agreeable to them. Russia has a talent for recovery. She has also a talent, a very useful one, utilised in times of defeat, of imposing herself upon others. Russia, as we have been forcibly reminded, is not, for all her pretensions, a military nation, much less a naval one. Yet more than once, as we know, she has won by diplomacy, or duplicity, what she has lost in war. Is not Japan fully cognisant of this particular trait in the Russian character? She is not likely at the present juncture to forget that it was Russia who ejected her from the territory she had won from China, and it would be a short-sighted diplomatist who would expect Japan, forced into a war against her will and having a second time taken possession of territory, to march out and after relinquishing claim to that territory, at the bidding of the neutral Powers, to forego an indemnity out of sheer magnanimity.

In the settlement, when that shall come, we believe England will stand by her ally. France may be inclined to accept a brief from Russia, and the United States may act as arbitrator, while Germany will follow precisely the same role she took up after the close of the Nippo-Chinese war. The German Emperor is reported to have said in one of his characteristic speeches, the other day, that as Russia had failed to grapple with the "Yellow Peril," it might fall to the lot of Germany. But that it would mean the humiliation of another European Power we might indulge in a hope that the Emperor might have the opportunity. Even if Germany too attempted it, the result would show, as in the present case, to use the Kaiser's own words, that Buddha is not superior to Christ, but that calm, unostentatious preparation is the only way. We would commend the Kaiser's words to his own contemplation: "The heroic deeds of the Japanese spring from Japanese patriotism and filial love, of which the magnificent discipline of the Army and Navy is but the outcome. If Russia were beaten, that would be chiefly due to the fact that Russian Christianity must be in a very bad way, while the Japanese had many Christian virtues to show. A good Christian is a good soldier. Among the German people also Christianity is in a bad way, and I doubt whether in the event of a war the Germans would be justified in praying to God for victory. It is for the Germans to see that God will not have to chastise them one day with such a scourge." Let him take heed, therefore, lest he tempt Providence; and let German Christianity seek not its own corruption, but its own justification, by demanding fair play for Japan first and looking to its own interests afterwards. We are not at the close of the war yet, though we have reached the beginning of the end. The last stage may be worse than the first if the neutral Powers permit themselves to be actuated by selfish motives and allow themselves to be utilised for ill by a Power, which according to the German Emperor, God has scourged. By partiality towards Russia the neutral Powers will do her more lasting harm than by insisting that she pays the penalty of her iniquities. Disaster alone can raise Russia to the level of her neighbours. The slightest semblance of success, wherewith to mislead people, will retard her progress to an incalculable degree.

THE JAPANESE CHARACTER.

In a long letter to the "Memorial Diplomatique" its correspondent in Tokio strives to give a true view of the Japanese character, showing how little Europe has hitherto known of the country of the Rising Sun. It has been known for its curios, he says, and through certain charming romances or through the books of travellers who read, or rather wrote, and sketched as they ran. Far from being a country, says this writer, where life consists only of these prettinesses of every sort of which we have heard so much, Japan is a truly virile Power, its soul is capable of the same heroism on which we pride ourselves. The few privileged beings who have read its annals have never doubted this truth. The love of country directs the actions of every Japanese. Even the Japanese merchant is actuated as much by the desire of co-operating in the greater extension of the commerce of Japan in the East as by the love of gain. But it is in the Japanese politician that is revealed the thirst for seeing his country rise to the first rank among the nations. It was Japan's national energy which triumphed in the war with China. It is that again which has gained her an uninterrupted series of successes in the war with Russia. Japan expected the war, but this does not say that she desired it. As she expected it, she prepared for it, bringing to the study of the material and moral forces of Russia the same industry, the same serious thought that she had given to her study of China. And what excited the animosity of the Japanese against the Russians, whose acquisition of territory at last caused the storm to burst? The Japanese had seen themselves obliged, long years ago, to abandon part of the island of Saghalien to Russia, and later to cede another part in exchange for the Kurile Archipelago. Japan, who had discovered Saghalien, could not forget the loss of this part of her territory. She remembered, but stoically, thinking of it always, never speaking of it. Then came the war with China, Japan conquered, but Russia insisted on the restoration of Port Arthur and the Liao Tung Peninsula, which she soon demanded on lease for herself from China, a mere euphemism for cession in the eyes of Japan. Then all Japanese hearts felt at the same moment and with the same agony, the new wound which reopened that of the loss of Saghalien; it was realised all over the Nippon archipelago that if Japan desired to live, it was necessary to face one day this northern bear whose sole strength in Asia was the weakness of the victims of its continual encroachments. A professor of the faculty of literature at Tokio gave the writer the key of the mystery of Japanese national energy: "It is to our moral education," said he "that we owe all our national energy. It is the filtered morality of Confucius that teaches us that the most precious thing is honour, that the greatest honour is the sacrifice of fortune and of life to our country, and that the disgrace that strikes at the country strikes equally at all individuals, the children of the country. Developed all down the ages and centuries, this morality has sunk so deeply into the hearts of the people, and being recognised now by the Government, which has it taught in the primary and secondary schools as a first principle of absolute truth, it goes its way and does its work in the heart of the youngest Japanese. The Japanese will never regret the sacrifice of their lives, if they adjudge it necessary to the saving of their honour. There is a proverb in Japan which says: "I would be born seven times into this world to be able to sacrifice my life to my country." And this text was well illustrated by the brave commandant, Hirose, who uttered it at the moment he sacrificed his life in order to assist in bottling up Port Arthur. It is such teaching that brings the Japanese, so to speak, naturally, to that high degree of patriotism of which he gives so many proofs in every encounter since the beginning of the war. His patriotism reaches the verge of fanaticism. Religion makes people despise death, it is, if one may say so, the worship of his country that brings the Japanese to that state of mind.

THE PORT TRUST WOOL-GATHERING.

SOMETHING over a hundred years ago Mr. Hetherington, a "haberdasher of hats" in the Strand, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with a breach of the peace, and inciting to riot, in that he had, on the morning of January 15, 1797, walked down the public highway wearing "a tall structure having a shiny lustre, calculated to frighten timid people." To-day we laugh at this and marvel that our forebears were such fools. Less than a hundred years hence our successors in Bombay will laugh just as heartily and remember us with as little respect when they learn that on May 25, 1905 the Bombay Port Trust published the following notice: "The attention of the public is invited to the undermentioned additional Dock Bye-Law:—105A.—No Motor vehicle shall be driven along or upon any of the roads or wharves within the enclosure of any Dock or be allowed within any such enclosure except when brought for purposes of exportation or importation." Though other public bodies have failed to keep pace with the time, we have generally found the Port Trust alert and alive to its duties. But even the good Homer sometimes nods. Notwithstanding that the trustees foresee the necessity for having more commodious docks and deeper channels, for running the railway trains alongside the ships, and that they will even go so far to push back the sea where it comes in their way, they fail to see that the day of the bullock-cart is over, and that, however mercifully, it must be put out of existence. When Frere-road was constructed this journal told the Trust that it was too narrow. The Trust found that out only when too late and now that they have an opportunity of reducing the pressure on that road and the interminable confusion of traffic within the precincts of the docks, they reject it and act with as much intelligence as the Lord Mayor who convicted the haberdasher for wearing a tall hat. Motor-waggons have been introduced and have been utilised successfully. They are in no sense dangerous, either to other traffic or to the dock roads, yet two, in the course of a day, can do as much work as a couple of hundred carts. Merchants and shippers have employed them and are eager to utilise them further. They realise that it is necessary to move more rapidly. But the issue of the notification, we have quoted above, has scotched progress and has stultified a body which has hitherto been credited with more than average foresight.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 20th May was 553 against 716 and 875 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 92. There were 31 deaths from cholera, against 31 and 58 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 40. There were 172 deaths from plague, against 324 and 451 in the two preceding weeks.

IT has been suggested in a contemporary that a "false number" on a motor-car is a fair retaliation for police-traps of the well-known order of a group of plain clothes men dressed as cyclists mending a puncture.

A POLISH league has just been founded under the leadership of M. de Koscielski to resist the German element in Prussian Poland. It is to exercise its influence in the spheres of politics, domestic and social economy.

NEXT September the marriage of Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (better known as the Duke of Albany) with Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein will take place at Glucksbourg. Among the invited guests will be King Edward and the Emperor William.

THE Committee of National Defence at Vienna has approved of the choice of the Mannlicher gun of the Steyr factory, and also of the cartridges made in the Hirtenburg factories. Both gun and ammunition are acknowledged to be superior to the Mauser types. An order has been given for 150,000 guns and 75,000,000 cartridges: the immediate requirements being 30,000 guns and 15,000,000 cartridges.

PRINCE GHIKA whose name has been recently before the public, has just presided at an Albanian Congress at Bucharest. After the reading of a report drawn up in Albanian by Professor Merter, the Prince made a speech and declared that the time had come for delivering Albania from the Ottoman yoke, and erecting an Albanian kingdom which should include the provinces of Scutari, Scoplia, Monastir, Janina, and Salonika. The Assembly decided on the formation of a central committee, and of a Commission of fifteen members in view of immediate action. They also resolved to create an official propagandist organ.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent at Geneva tell us that in a little village near Thoune the entire population recently turned out to witness what he describes as a "remarkable marriage ceremony." Three brothers led three sisters "to the altar," and a sister of the three brothers married a brother of the three sisters at the same time. That is certainly rather a wholesale family intermarriage, but we are not yet done with the remarkability of the occasion. All the young couples, who are of the same age, were dressed alike, and the officiating vicar was the uncle of the three sisters. Certainly two families who matched so well deserved to be wedded. It was so thoughtful, too, of the parents of the three girls to have a son when the three sons' parents lapsed into daughterdom.

THERE is a proposal among the heads of the non-Magyar nationalities in Hungary to summon a congress in which Rumanians, Slavs, Servians Croatians, Ruthenians and Germans should be represented, in order to settle the attitude to be adopted by non-Magyar nationalities in the conflict between the crown and the Hungarian opposition. Except the Saxons, who had not yet replied to the invitation, all the other nationalities—non-Magyars—have signified their adherence to the project. The Rumanians are opposed to the domestic separation of Austria and Hungary, and to the use of the Magyar language in the Army; they desire that this view, should be stated in an address which the non-Magyar nationalities should present to the sovereign. The Congress will meet either at Arad or at Neusatz.

MR. LONG on May 5 paid his first visit to Bristol since his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland and addressed his constituents at the annual meeting of the South Bristol Division Conservative Association. Mr. Long said:—He had entered upon his new office as Chief Secretary for Ireland with no wild aspirations or any appalling fear. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not expect to make a new heaven and a new earth in Ireland—(laughter)—but he would do his best to do his duty. He did not attach any importance to Radical prophecies as to the Government's tenure of power, feeling that the wish was father to the thought in assertions which their opponents had put forth. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were, he said, politically and personally the best of friends. (Cheers.) What they all believed was that there was something in our great system of trade and commerce which was open to improvement, and that, while undoubtedly the country had progressed rapidly and grown rich and the condition of many of the wage-earning classes had materially improved, there was still room for improvement, there were still leakages that might be stopped, and there were work done by the foreigner and wages taken by the foreigner which might be secured to this country. The Radical Party pointed to the by-elections and said that it was a scandal and an act of immorality for the Government to remain in office with all these records of the people's will against them. Fortunately there were some whose memories went back into days when there was a Radical Government, and they knew what had happened. He did not say that Mr. Chamberlain's views upon tariff reform did not go further than Mr. Balfour's or else he would not have left the Government in the first instance. He did so at great self-sacrifice. He thought he could more effectively put his programme before the country. They realised that great benefits had been derived from the present system, but yet there was room for considerable improvement and amendment. They would look at the question as independent men of unbiassed judgment, with open minds, and see if they could not hold their own in such a manner that in 10 or 20 years' time their progress would be proportionate to the progress in other countries. (Cheers.)

THE ELEPHANT AND HIS JOB.

AMONG animals, the elephant always seems to have a hard fate, writes Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sarah Jeannette Duncan), in the new number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." It is a matter of sentiment. In fact, he is quite as well off as anybody. The forest is generous to him; he can reach most things he likes there and pull the rest down. He enjoys the sweets of dominion, too: it is his jungle, and if the tigers care to dispute his supremacy—well, they can.

In captivity, he is taken the greatest care of, is dressed in velvet with gold fringes, and is never asked to go out of a walk. There is a slight disadvantage in being used for shooting; it is so difficult to do justice to the situation when the sahib has missed the tiger, and he has got his claws well fixed in your quarters, and you are embarrassed with a howdah on your back and a mahout on your neck. But this does not happen often.

In fact, the elephant's lot is comfortable. He simply insists upon it. But in sentiment I think he has a hard time. He has to live in a world where he is never understood, and for which he has plainly no sympathy. All his nearest relations are dead. He is not beautiful, and though he may be wise he has no means of expressing himself. He stand alone in any zoological collection; and he must feel that for the mere keeping up of a consciousness the size of his, he is a great deal too abundantly provided.

It can be but small consolation to him to know that when he is there, chained by a leathery hind foot, swinging forward on two legs and back on the other two, the children never look at anything else. Yet he probably has more respect for mankind than for any of the other animals he has outgrown; and I thought, the other day in Rangoon, that he seemed to like working, not merely for men, as most animals are compelled to do, but with them.

It is one of the remarkable things to see in Rangoon, the elephants taking orders like dock labourers, and carrying them out. There is the big pagoda, rising more like a certain kind of dinner-bell than anything else out of the trees around it, and covered all over with gold—you see it shining in the sun while you are still far out in the harbour; and there are bazaars, where they sell you little brass Buddhas and big Shan hats; and there are the elephants at work in the timber yards. Nobody misses them. There is a tremendous fascination about any demonstration that seems to bridge the gulf between us and the other animals, nothing more interesting in the world.

We made a start for the timber yards immediately after breakfast, as work stopped at eleven. It was a pleasant sunny drive out through the suburbs of Rangoon, which for prosperity and enterprise is the most American city I have seen in the East.

Gaiety and laughter were everywhere in the air; life does not bite very deep in Burma, and nobody is hungry there, not even the pariah dogs.

The timber yard was on the Irrawaddy, which carries down the teak logs from Upper Burma, and we were soon in the midst of the elephants, moving steadily this way and that, each one going about his own business. They took not the smallest notice of us; but I confess I never felt so much in anybody's way, or had a livelier desire to get out of it. The sensation of seeing these enormous creatures moving about with purpose and intention was startling and curious. It is so hard to dissociate purpose and intention in animals from hostility to one's self.

We were grateful at this point to see the foreman on duty, who appeared to take charge of us. He said it was all right—that none of the elephants in his employment were careless enough to step on anybody. We were glad to take his word for it and to keep as close to him as possible. The din of the saw-mill enhanced the strangeness of the spectacle; the perpetual loud buzzing of the wheels, the fall of dropping planks, the clanking of the drag-chains, made a pandemonium in which we could hardly hear each other speak. And the blazing sun was over all, and the pungent smell of the fresh-cut wood, and the earth trembled with the tramp of the elephant operatives, who moved through the scene indifferent and unperturbed and silent.

The elephants round us were dragging the logs to the mill to be sawn. They were harnessed for this with a broad breastband and heavy chains. A native looped the chains round the logs, and the elephant started off with them and deposited them on the trolley. Others were picking up the sawn planks with their trunks and carrying them across the yard to be piled. A mahout sat on the neck of every elephant and if the animal picked up too small a plank the mahout would hint, with his iron spike, that two might go to that load. Then, grunting, the elephant would pick up the second, with infinite delicacy of balance, turn, march over, and deposit them beside the pile, always returning for another load so long as there were any planks ready. When there were none he would take his ease in the sun, and wait. Or perhaps there were heavy logs to be pushed from one place to another and if pushing would do, with his trunk curled against the log, no elephant would give himself the trouble of picking it up, any more than a housemaid will pick up a chair on casters.

This might be called unskilled labour beside that of the piling elephants—those who picked up the heavy timber and laid the rough-hewn logs on top of one another. One would suppose that a pile of timber made by an elephant would be a heap, thrown together as if for a bonfire. Not at all: it is as symmetrical, as well disposed with regard to economy of space as if men had done it.

More fascinating it was than I can tell to see the jungle patriarch kneel down to a heavy log, twist his trunk round it, place it on the top of the pile, and then calculate its position, and push and pull until it was square in its place. The oddest, because the most reasonable thing, was to see the elephant, pushing against the end of a very heavy log, stretch out one hind leg to give himself balance and purchase. That seemed to bring him, somehow, very near to us; he was not only doing our work, but he was doing it in our way.

Marvellous it was, too, to see that they understood co-operation. Some logs were too heavy for a single elephant—a ton is as much as the average tusker can do comfortably—and another would be brought to help, when they would kneel down together and each would lift his own end, working with the single purpose of getting the log on the pile.

Another, a big show elephant, when he saw a camera, would stop at exactly the right moment to be photographed, the foreman declared; he had been "done" so often. And I myself saw another pick up a long splinter of wood and thoughtfully scratch himself with it.

Presently, with one accord, all the elephants dropped work and moved in the direction of the sheds.

"That means it's eleven o'clock," said the foreman "Dinner-hour. Not For King Edward himself could we get them to do a stroke of work from now till three. It's their off time. At three they begin again and work till dusk, and they start about six in the morning, but they don't understand overtime."

We peeped discreetly at the midday meal. Were you aware that an elephant's food is always cooked for him? That seems no more than fair, considering that he does the cooking animal's work. He is given chupatties round flat masleakes the circumference of a small wash-tub, baked on hot stones, and the pile I saw before each elephant was quite two feet high As much grass as they can eat—and they eat all night—is added, and "any young stuff we can get from the jungle," said the foreman.

"Do they mind one's going into their stalls?" I inquired,

"Don't know as they would mind," replied the foreman—"that is, they wouldn't necessarily get into a temper. They'd just lift you out. A man did go in last week, a native, and one of them lifted him out. He hadn't any business there, he was drunk. The elephant didn't mean any harm, but the man's ribs were pretty near all broken, and he died afterward. Better not—no object in it."

They say in Rangoon that so far as the timber yards are concerned the elephant must go. The steam crane and the overhead trolly, which have not to be sent to the jungle to be doctored, and cost less to feed, are already replacing him. By-and-by the curious tourist will have to look for him at his employments in the forest, where he pulls the heavy logs out of the mud, and works them in the steams.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

DESTRUCTION AND CAPTURE.

ENGAGEMENT CONTINUES.

ROZHESTVENSKY REPORTED DROWNED.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

Admiral Rozdestvensky appears to have escaped, but the pursuit continues.

A telegram from Washington states that the Admiralty learns that the battleship Sissoiveliky has been captured and the flagship Kniaz Suvaroff seriously damaged.

Admiral Togo further reports three destroyers sunk and one transport and one destroyer captured.

The fighting lasted throughout Saturday and Sunday.

The Japanese fleet has come out without having suffered any damage.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Navy Department at Washington has received official news from Tokio that the flagship Kniaz Suvaroff has gone down and Admiral Rozdestvensky has been lost with it.

LONDON MAY 30, 5 P.M.

General Kazbak, the Commander of the fortress of Vladivostock, yesterday telegraphed to the Tsar the news of the disaster to the Baltic fleet.

It is inferred from this that a Russian ship or ships escaped to Vladivostock.

The markets are buoyant and Japanese stocks are still rising, having gone up five since the naval battle.

The hopes of peace are strengthened by the earnest advocacy of the French newspapers.

LATER.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) wires that the Almaz has reached Vladivostock and confirms the sinking of the Kniaz Suvaroff, though they do not especially say that Admiral Rozhdestvensky was on board. Hitherto the Russian Admiralty has not been informed of the escape of any others.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Despatches from Admiral Togo show that immediately news was received that the Russians were sighted, early on Saturday morning, the combined Japanese squadrons started to attack the enemy.

The weather was fine, but a heavy sea was running.

The enemy was encountered near Okoshima, south-eastwards of Tsushima.

The Russians were defeated.

Several of their ships sank, comprising, according to what the prisoners, who were captured subsequently say, the Borodino, Alexander III, Zemtchug and three others.

The damage to the Japanese ships was insignificant.

The destroyer and the torpedo flotillas delivered an attack after sunset.

The main Japanese force continued in pursuit and attacked the enemy on Sunday to the north-eastwards of Okoshima group.

The Russian fleet then consisted of Nicholas I, Orel, Seniavin, Apraksin and Izumrud.

The last fled and the remaining four surrendered.

The Japanese ships were again undamaged.

It was here that Admiral Niebogatoff and the two thousand prisoners were taken.

All the other vessels, which Admiral Togo reports as sunk and captured are, from the reports of the commanders, not under Admiral Togo's immediate command.

They captured over one thousand prisoners.

It is not clear whether the list given include the three unnamed vessels which the prisoners state were sunk on Saturday.

Admiral Togo's last despatch was received on Monday morning and in it he states that the engagement was then still in progress.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government :—

Reports from Admiral Togo received at the Headquarters are as follows : The first report received on the morning of May 27th : Immediately upon receipt of a report that the Russian Squadron was in sight, our combined squadron started for attack. Weather was fine on that day, but with heavy sea.

Second report received on the night of May 27th : The combined squadron attacked the Russian squadron to-day near Okoshima (south-east of Tsushima) and defeated it, sinking at least four ships and inflicting heavy damage upon others. Damage to our ships is insignificant. Our destroyer and torpedo flotillas delivered an attack after sunset.

The third report received on the morning of May 30th : The force of our combined squadron continued pursuit since the 27th and attacked on the 28th near Liancourt rocks (north-east of Okinoshima) a group consisting of Nicholai I, battleship, Orel, battleship, Senyavin, Apraxine and Izumurud the latter fled, while remaining four vessels surrendered. There was no damage to our ships.

According to the statement of prisoners, the vessels sunk in the engagement of May 27th, were Borodino, battleship, Alexander III, battleship, Zemtchug and three other ships. Rear Admiral Niebogatoff and about 2,000 other Russians were taken prisoners.

Following are the damages suffered by the enemy in addition to those given above since the commencement of the battle as reported by the Commanders not under immediate command of Admiral Togo and by observation stations : Admiral Nachimoff, Dimitri Donskoi, Sviethana, Admiral Usakoff, Kamchatka, Irutchush and three destroyers were sunk, Vladimir, Mononach foundered after their capture. One special service ship whose name in unknown and one destroyer were captured.

The Russian losses definitely known so far may be classified as follows : 2 battleships, 1 coast defence ship, 5 cruisers, 2 special service ships and three destroyers were sunk ; 2 battleships, 2 coast defence ships, 1 special service ship, 1 destroyer were captured. It is not yet clear whether the five vessels as stated by the prisoners to have been sunk, are included or not in the above list. There are more than 1,000 prisoners besides 2,000 taken by the main force of our combined squadron. The naval engagement is still in progress so that it will take some time before the final results can be known.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRESS OPINION ON TOGO'S VICTORY.

Equal with Trafalgar.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The newspapers are unanimous that Admiral Togo's triumph challenges the greatest victories of Lord Nelson including that of Trafalgar and forms the sixteenth decisive battle of the world.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Baron Hayashi, interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day, said he rejoiced at Admiral Togo's victory being in the centenary year of the battle of Trafalgar.

The Japanese had not been without anxiety and were now easy in their minds regarding further operations.

ST. PETERSBURG KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

"Great Russian Victory."

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg at one o'clock this morning and says that the public is still kept in ignorance of the Russian disaster.

A semi-official agency at St. Petersburg issued a telegram from Shanghai, last night, stating that seven Japanese warships, including two battleships, and four Russian vessels have been sunk.

On the strength of this the newsboys at midnight were shouting "Great Russian Victory" outside the theatres and music halls as they were emptying.

BRITISH VESSEL SUNK BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Intelligence has reached Tokio that the Russians sunk a British merchantman, south of Formosa on the 20th inst.

JAPANESE PRINCE IN BERLIN.

Kaiser's Cordial Reception.

LONDON, MAY, 30.

Prince Arisugawas arrived at Berlin, yesterday.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Princes Adalbert and August, the Officers of the head-quarters staff and other Military Naval officers, besides the Japanese Legation Staff and the Japanese Colony were present at the station.

While waiting for the train the Kaiser cordially greeted the Japanese present and conversed with the members of Legation.

His Majesty in the heartiest manner welcomed Prince Arisugawas and an immense crowd warmly cheered him.

The Royal visitor is accommodated in an hotel, but dined at the Palace last night, where distinguished company was present to meet him.

MR. BALFOUR ILL IN BED.

Censure Postponed,

LONDON, MAY 29.

Mr. Balfour is laid up in bed with a severe chill. The debate on the proposed vote of censure has, therefore, been postponed.

THE ATLANTIC RACE.

The Kaiser's Cup.

WON BY AMERICA.

The American Yacht Atlantic has been signalled off the Lizard, thus winning the Kaiser's Cup for the Atlantic race.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

First Test Match.

The first test match between England and the Australians commenced to-day at Nottingham.

England went in first and made 196 runs of which Tyldesley scored 56 runs.

Australia made 155 runs for four wickets, Noble scoring 50 runs and Hill 54 runs.

LATER.

The Australians are out for 221 runs. Cotte scored 45.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 30, 5 P. M.

The following is the latest Derby betting :—

3 to 1 on Cicero.
4 to 1 against Jardy.
100 to 8 against Golden Measure.
100 to 8 against Signorino.
100 to 8 against Llangibby.
100 to 8 against Silver Streak.
100 to 8 against Leopold.
100 to 8 against Shah Jehan.
100 to 8 against Rouge Croix.
100 to 8 against Thrush.
Vedas and Standen have been scratched.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

JAPAN'S HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

THE VICEROY'S LETTER OF THANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between his Excellency the Viceroy and the "Jijishimpo" a leading newspaper of Tokio, Japan :—

From "Jijishimpho" to the Viceroy, dated 27th May:—"We respectfully desire to inform your Excellency that we forward ten thousand yen which are the proceeds of the fund subscribed by readers of our journal in aid of the sufferers of the earthquake in India. Although owing to calls consequent to the war not as large a contribution as the Japanese nation like to make, this will, we trust, in some measure, convey the sentiment of true sympathy existing throughout the land near the Indian Empire of our well beloved Ally. Letter follows."

From the Viceroy to the "Jijishimpo" dated 30th May :—"I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the very handsome subscription organised by you and contributed by generous Japanese public to the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund, Both peoples have felt warmly for each other in recent events. The Japanese have helped the Indian suffering. The English and Indians have admired Japanese chivalry and heroism. These incidents cannot fail to draw closer the two great nations."

The fourth list of subscriptions to the Fund for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake, received by Messrs. Henry S King and Co., London, is published. It amounts to four hundred and seventy-nine pounds and includes one hundred guineas from his Majesty the King ; one hundred pounds from Her Majesty the Queen ; fifty pounds from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, twenty-five pounds from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, twenty-five pounds each from Lord Derwent, Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan, Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan and Mr. F. H. Gossoll; ten pounds each from Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Eliza Hill and numerous other contributions.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged	46,784	7
Lieut.-Col. G. I. Keille, I.M.S.	100	0
Chutturbhuj Bhowanidass	100	0
Herachund Mulchand	31	0
In memory of my beloved husband's 10th Anniversary (from Secunderabad)	25	0
Maganlall Parbhoodas	25	0
Dr. Vajiram Sakiram Dina	21	0
Rustomji B. Narlman	15	0
A. J. Billimoria	15	0
Hormusji R. Nariman	10	0
Oomedram Hiralal Vakil	10	0
Mrs. Awabai Framji Petit	1,000	0
Parsee in sacred memory of his Father	7	0
Dr. De Monte	50	0
Dularai M. Oza	5	0
Edulji Rustomji	7	0
Dinbai Sorabji Lalkaka	5	0
Total...	48,210	7

SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

On Sunday morning, the body of a young Hindu whose identity is not yet established, was found in an advanced stage of decomposition in the bath-room of a garden-house in the rear of a Sobha Bazar Raja's house. It had wounds in the hand, neck, and thigh, evidently inflicted by a sword. The police are enquiring.

THE BOATING FATALITY AT POONA.

BODIES RECOVERED.

POONA, MAY 30.

After a vigorous search for twenty-four hours the bodies of the two ill-fated officers, Lieutenants Davies and Punnett, were discovered this morning near the place in which they were drowned on Sunday evening, and after an inquest was held by the Haveli Mamlatdar at Karakwasla Lake, were conveyed to the mortuary room at Ghorpuri section hospital. It was impossible to obtain full and correct particulars of the shocking fatality of yesterday as the solitary eye witness was a native who appears to have caught sight of the boat as it went over and the two officers struggling in the water. The actual facts are that Lieutenants Davies and Punnett went out to the Lake early on Sunday to fish. They took a sailing boot belonging to the Poona Boat Club All went well up to 2 p.m., when they returned ashore for lunch. At 4-30 they once more put out. The water was rough at the time, and when they got about 300 yards from the shore something appears to have gone wrong with the sailing gear, and the boat heeling over sank almost at once. Encumbered as they were with their clothes and heavy boots they were incapable of swimming to the shore, and after about ten minutes' struggle both sank in deep water apparently from exhaustion.

The sad fatality has cast a gloom over the East Lancashire Regiment and out of sympathy for the two deceased officers all sporting and social functions have been abandoned for the present.

Lieutenant Davies was 30 years of age and was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford. He joined the Regiment in 1897 at Aldershot and on the departure of the Battalion for India in September of that year he elected to remain at home and was attached to the 1st Battalion for a few months, after which he rejoined the 2nd Battalion at Ranikhet and served with it ever since. He was a keen sportsman and excellent linguist having command of several languages.

Lieutenant Punnett's age was 25 and he had only just been attached to the regiment and was qualifying for the Indian Army. The fact that he was about to be married to a young lady very shortly intensifies the regret that is universally expressed in connection with this melancholy accident.

The funeral will take place at 7 a.m. to-morrow. The aquatic sports organised by the R. F. A. at Kirkee to take place to-day have been indefinitely postponed owing to this sad fatality.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The following officers are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army :—Lieutenants Sutton, Manchester regiment ; Inglis, Northamptonshire regiment, Balwin, South Lancashire regiment and Hooper, Cheshire regiment.

The following officers are appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrates :—Captain Browning, 9th infantry is posted to United Provinces ; Captain Lyon, 78 Moplahs, to Central India, and Captain Palin, 130th Baluchis, to Baluchistan.

The position of units of Malakand moveable column yesterday was : Guides Cavalry and Infantry at Chakdara ; 35th and 45th Sikhs and Hazra mountain battery at Jellala, and half a company of Sappers at Dargai. No news has been received from Dir this morning.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

In review of the report on the working of the Benches of Presidency Honorary Magistates for the Town and Island of Bombay for the six months ending the 28th February 1905, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, the following Government Resolution has been issued :—

The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the good work done by the three Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Bombay and acknowledges with pleasure the relief afforded to the Stipendiary Magistrates and the police by the voluntary service of the members of the respective Benches to whom the thanks of Government should be conveyed.

The additions to the Benches proposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to replace members who have for some reason or other been unable to continue their services are approved. The expenditure incurred by Government on the Courts during the six months ending the 28th February 1905 was as follows :—Girgaon Rs. 1,676-4-8 ; Mazagaon, Rs. 741-7-11 Dadar, Rs. 1,944-14-3 ; Total Rs. 4,362-10-10.

MOTORISTS AND MEGRIMS.

THE daily papers the other day omitted to record the narrow escape from death by poisoning of a party of motorists at Gorbundar. The Poet Laureate of Panwell being acquainted with the whole of the circumstances, sends us the following metrical version :—

'Twas the voice of the Shover—
I heard him complain
"I've a pain in my waistcoat—
Ugh ! there 'tis again !"

And the Surgeon exclaimed
That he too had a pang
'Twas the fault of the salad—
The motor might hang !

But the Lieutenant-Guv'nor
Who could not deny
That he too was uncomfy,
Declared 'twas the pie !

So when thus in opinion
The trio divided
'Twas thought that the point
Must at once be decided.

It could not be pie—
That excuse was too thin ;
It might be soup (ox-tail),
They'd brought in a tin.

But whether that was, or was not so—why ask ?
'Twas petrol (not whisky) they'd got in the flask.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KAISER AGAIN.

GERMANY AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Kaiser William, addressing the troops at Strasburg yesterday, made another characteristic speech. Referring to the war in the Far East, he said that the Russians at Mukden must have been demoralised by immorality and drink. He added : "Now that Russia has shown weakness in the face of the 'Yellow Peril,' the meeting of this danger may fall upon Germany."

In the course of his address to the troops at Strasburg, the Kaiser is reported to have said, "My son Adalbert told me that the Russian officers bought all the champagne that was procurable, at Kiao-chau." "Young soldiers" urged the Kaiser, "must be exercised as much as possible, and in that case will be glad of a rest instead of indulging in enervating pleasures."

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

ITS RENEWAL DISCUSSED.

In view of the necessity laid on the parties to give notice of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, several Councils of Japanese statesmen are considering—Whether the clauses relating to the integrity of Manchuria and Korea should remain operative ; the extension of the sphere of Japan's part of the treaty to India ; the attitude of British opinion, and the possible action of a future Liberal Government, also Great Britain's quid pro quo for a new alliance, which, it is stated, is no longer urgently necessary to arrest Russia's policy.

A HALF-MILE TRACK CLEARED.

Details of the tornado, which struck the town of Snyder, in the United States territory of Oklohama, early this week show that, traversing the town from the south-west to the north-east, it cleared a track half a mile wide, along which no building was left standing. Boiler fittings and iron doors were carried a distance of two miles and books and documents a distance of sixty miles. The facade of a stone building, beside the track of the tornado, was ripped away, leaving a gambling-hell and its paraphernalia exposed to view. A large drapery shop was used as a morgue, the dead bodies being laid on the shelves. Many of the corpses were without shoes or clothing, and even the hair was torn off others. The largest hotel in the town was transformed into a hospital for the injured. Twenty persons were killed by a fresh tornado, a few miles to the eastward of Snyder.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

New Zealand has a fine comprehensive display of all classes of her colonial produce at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Victoria has a similar display, but on a smaller scale, because less money was available. No other Australian States are represented.

PLAGUE IN SCOTLAND.

A labourer, his wife and two children at Leith, in Scotland, recently contracted plague after sorting a cargo of rags from the East. The man died from the disease.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT : DYNAMITE EXPLODED BY COLLISION.

A terrible railway accident is reported from the United States. In order to avoid shunting an engine near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the driver of an eastwardbound freight train applied the air-brake bringing the train to a standstill so suddenly that the middle part buckled and several cars including one laden with dynamite were thrown across the other line. One of the fastest Pennsylvania night expresses, westward-bound, crashed into the wreckage, exploding the dynamite. The boiler of the engine also blew up, setting fire to the carriages. Many of the passengers were pinioned among the wreckage and the work of rescue was impeded by a succession of explosions, some of the dynamite having been scattered along the track, the result being that 20 were burnt to death. Seventy other people were injured, and only eight escaped without injury.

MEMORIAL TO THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

CHENSURA, MAY 29.

The following telegram has to-day been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor :—A memorial signed by many is ready for being sent to his Honour, requesting him to cancel his order of Mr. Carey's transfer, putting him in a lower grade.

VERNACULAR BOOKS IN BOMBAY SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A Press Note issued yesterday afternoon records that in November 1903 a Committee consisting of Mr J G Covernton, M A, Educational Inspector, N D President, Mr K N Sane, B A, Head Master, Belgaum High School, Member for Marathi Series, Mr R B Karandikar, B A Head Master Dharwar High School Member for Kanarese Series, Mr J G Shastri B A Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad Sub-Division Member for Gujarati Series, Mr P A Jhangiani B A Deputy Educational Inspector Karachi Sub-Division Member for Sindhi Series and Shaikh Jaffar Mahomed B A Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, was who placed on special duty to assist the Committee in deciding questions relating to the Mahomedan Community, was appointed to revise the series of reading books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi used in the Primary Schools of this Presidency. The report of the President of the Committee shows that the work entrusted to it has been in the main completed. The manuscripts of the four series, each consisting of a Primer and seven Readers are now in the hands of the publishers, Messrs McMillan and Company, and it is expected that the copies of the new books will be available to the public in three or four months. For the higher standards of Girls' schools three books have been prepared by Rao Bahadur Hargovandas Dwarkadas Kantavala, late Director, Vernacular Education Baroda State, under the direction of the Revision Committee. These together with three Agricultural Readers and the Geographical Vernacular Text-books will be ready at about the same time.

A detailed English synopsis of each lesson in the four series has been prepared for the information of those not acquainted with the Vernaculars of the Presidency. It shows the systematic development of the general principles followed in the series, the variety and the suitability of the subjects of the lessons and the thorough and complete manner in which the instruction afforded, especially in the historical and scientific departments, has been brought up to date. The synopsis will be printed and copies kept for sale at the Government Central Book Depot. The Director of Public Instruction (the Honourable Mr. Giles) has expressed the opinion that the Bombay Presidency will now possess a series of Vernacular Reading books unequalled and unapproached in India and such as is rarely to be found in countries more advanced in education.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has learnt with satisfaction that this important and arduous work has been brought to a successful issue for which the thanks of Government are especially due to the President and Members of the Committee. The acknowledgments of Government have also been conveyed to the contributors and Government officers and gentlemen named for their cordial co-operation and assistance. The names include those of Professor T K Gajjar, Technological Laboratory Girgaon, Bombay, Sirdar Mahmud Yakub Vazir, Khairpur State, Mr Kalichbeg F Mirza, Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, Sind, Mr S F Mirza, Deputy Educational Inspector Hyderabad Sind, C C James, Esquire Drainage Engineer, Bombay. The Honourable Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar, Bombay, Divan Kauramal C Khilnani Sind, Honourable Dr Bhandarkar, C I E Poona, Rao Bahadur Alumal T. Sind, Professor Anandshankar B Dhruva, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Mr V M Mahajani, Akola, Mr Goverdhanram M Tripathi, Nadiad, Mr V R Katti, Dharwar, Rao Bahadur S V Patwardhan, Poona Professor Fraser, Professor Allen PhD Professor Gammie Mr Aesketh, and Mr V B Joshi (Head Master Bijapur High School) and the Principals of the Training Colleges at Poona Ahmedabad Dharwar and Hyderabad.

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COTTON AND OPIUM GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

SPECULATORS CHARGED AND CONVICTED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Gopiram Jayakaran and seven others, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gambling. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. Kazi Kabiru Din, barristers-at-law and Mr. Solomon, pleader, appeared for the accused. The nature of the case was based on what is known as cotton speculation carried on wagers laid on the total number of bales of cotton sold every day in Liverpool and settled in the evening on receipt of telegraphic information as to the exact number of sales. In this speculative business the first accused played the part of brokar and received commission from both the parties at the fixed rate of one pice per every hundred bales of cotton bet upon.

Inspector Power asked the Court to allow him to withdraw the case against all the accused except the first one, because it had been decided by the Bombay High Court in a particular case that in order to convict a person of gaming of such a nature it was essential to prove that the police had actually seen the accused laying wagers ; while in this case there was no such evidence that could be called forth. The Magistrate thereupon discharged accused Nos. 2 to 7.

On behalf of the first accused Mr. Talyarkhan pleaded guilty and asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused, as he was a respectable man having his shop in the bazaar and also as it was his first offence. The accused undertook to give up speculation of the kind.

His Worship in disposing of the case convicted the accused of the offence and fined him Rs. 50.

A case of similar nature was then tried in which a Marwari named Balkrishan Banmiram stood charged with a similar offence under similar circumstances. He was also convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Inspector Power then charged Keshavlal Premji and eight others, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gambling in respect of opium sales of Calcutta. Mr. Wellinker, pleader defended; The charge against all the accused except the first one was allowed to be withdrawn. But as the case against the first accused was one that involved intricate law-points, his Worship allowed the case to stand over for a fortnight in order to enable Inspector Power to instruct the Public Prosecutor in this case.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Some Royal Academy Pictures.

MUSICAL NOTES.

WHAT IS MELODRAMA?

LONDON, MAY 12.

MR. GEORGE WETHERBEE does not owe all his tenderness to a westering light or the ambiguities of shadowless but shadowed hours towards dusk ; his daylight, too, has beauty, peace, and spirit in "A Pensive Shepherd." The charming subject has not been taken, as it were, ready-made, the paint shows how much the painter has cared for tree and hillside, little flock, shepherd, and quiet sky. The writer who has to permit himself an opinion about pictures is well repaid for some little study and modest expertness in an art that is not his own, if he learned to read this interest and affection as the work of the painter expresses it. At the best, his praise cannot have much authority, but he can, at any rate, offer recognition of a technique that is beautifully significant and was assuredly not directed to the comrades of the studio with exclusion of all others. It is, at any rate, a better fulfilment of the intention of an artist who paints with a delicate in his work, that the character of his art should be perceived than that his pleasant subject, his white lambs against a white sky, the drawing of his trees and the action of his wire should be admired, and the expression of the paint be imperceptible. Mr. Wetherbee has another picture in this Academy—"Hark ! hark ! the Lark !"—in which are delightful transitions from cold dewy green to the richer colour of the hedge, and from the hedge to the brilliant field.

The very delicate use of cool green and sunny green in harmony is also to be seen in the "Pigshoot, Hampshire," of Mr. William T. Wood. His manner is somewhat that of Mr. East, whose scheme is suggested by the picture generally. There is hardly a landscape more essentially pictorial. It is the painter's sight of nature, as well as the painter's hand, that makes the beauty of another landscape—the very original and brilliant "Winter Willows, South Tyrol," of Mr. Adrian Stokes. There is a delicacy even in the intensity of the colour—the absolute blue of the distant snow-shadows and the scarlet of the leafless willow-wither. Natural truth, expressed with a rather fantastic yet rather fastidious taste and with beauty of drawing, is the character of this happy landscape. It has, moreover, a spirit of gaiety that is not common, but adorns also Mr. J. W. North's Morning, in which the confusion of grass and flowers is admirably painted. The late Mr. Boughton's Winter in the Marshes pleases us far more than the pictures he would probably consider more complete ; and among other landscapes well worthy of praise are the November in Italy of Mr. Alfred Hartley, the Passing Clouds of Miss Elizabeth Wilde ; The Isles of Shoals, by Mr. Ayerst Ingram ; Autumn in the North Country, a snow scene which is a veritable illusion—a trompe l'œil— of surfaces and planes, and, which has the finer reality of light, a beautiful shadow climbing the illumined face of the hill, while a snow-sky of characteristic cloud-shapes flies over the farther heights ; Mr. Walter Emsley's Meadows in the Vale, Showery Morning, a rather pleasant landscape with the vulgar hunting interest, by Mr. Buxton Knight ; The Canal : Sunset after Rain, an aspect of houses facing the still water, charmingly painted by Mr. Campbell Taylor ; the pretty sparkle and pleasant blue of Miss Hilda Montalba's marine, "On the Adriatic Shore," the fresh 'Hampstead Heath" of Mr. Montague Smyth ; Mr. David Murray's large vegetable field, Swedes, which we prefer to any of his other pictures this year, or of some years past ; Twilight, by Mr. Guy Kortwright ; An Upland Harvest, by Mr. F. W. Jackson ; Low Tide, by Mr. J. A. Park ; Ploughing, ill-hung, but apparently a remarkable evening landscape of Mr. S. H. Scott's ; The Rising moon, by Mr. Julius Olsson, which has beauty, and some magic, of moon light ; A summer morning, by Mr. Arnold Priestman ; Mr. H. H. Stanton's Studland, Dorset ; Mr. Owen Bowen's Bend of the River Wharfe ; and Fireworks, Venice by Miss Moscheles.

The Wagnerian beginning of the Opera has obviously brought great favour to Covent Garden. Whether an artistic or a politic feeling directed the idea of giving Wagner at the outset of the season is, naturally, an insoluble secret. The combination of the two ideas is solution enough of the difficulty. Sir Augustus Harris cannot be said to have completely realised to have completely understood, the ideal of Wagner. But he was so much a man of business, and he knew his public so well, that he never allowed his interest in music to run ahead of the public taste. Nevertheless, he, exactly realising the moment, when the public was approaching Wagner, forthwith determined, almost with a momentary thought, to give "The Ring" upon the Covent Garden stage at a time when the English public was not quite fitted to appreciate its great beauty. We are not disposed in the least to dispraise the critical thoughts, which at that time were given to the Press. It was natural that so modern and so completely novel a thought in music should have somewhat distracted the men, who were living the musical life of their time. Mr. Joseph Bennett, who will always remain as one of the Great critics of modern time, found Wagner too much for his later feeling for music. And thereby hangs a tale. Mr. Bennett, well learned in all musical art, and, indeed, one of the pioneers, who visited Bayreuth in its earliest Wagnerian days, rejected a musician who is comparatively old-fashioned, when set side by side with Richard Strauss. Yet many among what may be called the "critical fraternity describe the writings of such a man as Mr. Bennett as being somewhat old-fashioned, thereby passing a judgment which is quite outside any possible justification. Mr. Bennett is not in the least old-fashioned ; he has taken the day just as he found it, and he has given to us an impression of his own day at the summit, at the zenith, of its being. Berlioz, in France, and Wagner, the great critic of Germany, have in their several walks done the same thing. But Berlioz and Wagner were also composers ; and, naturally, they therefore were somewhat engaged in their own ideas, when they criticised so ably the work of other composers. It is amazing to note how very complete a musical influence Goethe has exercised in modern times. Of course, we all know that the Ninth Symphony was partly the outcome of Beethoven's singular delight in the great German poet's writing. Also were Schiller and many another artist combined with the career of the great creator of the "Faust" legend. Many critics have said, that the Choral Symphony cannot be described as Beethoven's greatest work. Just as "Fidelio" cannot be ranked as among the very greatest of Beethoven's works, so, also it is impossible to use ultimate terms in connection with the last movement of the Ninth Symphony. In this particular work—indeed, Beethoven himself described the English Symphony as a "little one"—he, the grand master, who taught Wagner how to finish his art of music, arrived at the greatest moment of his career. At the end of that composition one might easily have left Beethoven to posterity. His deafness, and his peculiar and very interior hearing, which dates from that point, inevitably makes his work not only exceptional, but also debatable. Mozart might, in this particular case, had he been so sorely afflicted, have outrivalled Beethoven.

Herr Joachim is always with us. This is, naturally, the outcome of the artistic result of any man of genius who happened to be also a boy prodigy. For Joachim has made a very splendid and, one may even say, unique, record in the finish and the absoluteness of his art. Now we are beholding to the age of prodigies time, after time one is informed that a new child, some eight or ten years of age, is about to arouse London and all its social forces to admiration and to enthusiasm. These are the ways of modern times. Yet, without any sign of those ways, Joachim impressed himself upon the London public, when the boy prodigy was not yet being so definitely exploited.

Mr. Josef Holbrooke is rapidly advancing in the path of public appreciation. We have, from the

outset, always recognised his singular talent and his great, his exquisite musical thought. His sentiment for orchestration is possibly exceeded only by such men in our own country as Sir Edward Elgar or Sir Hubert Parry. Further in comparative criticism we may not allow ourselves to go, but it is certain that Mr. Holbrooke lives his artistic life, as it seems to us, completely in music, and chooses the phrases in which he delights from that feeling of harmonious discords, or, as Handel described it, discordant harmony, in many a passage of his musical expressiveness. Next month, at the Queen's Hall, a new orchestral work by this musician will be produced. Critics are convinced that his labour has not been in vain, and that his work, if it be only interpreted aright, should make a great impression upon the public.

Epithetical criticism is an easy matter. You have merely to write out comprehensive little lables and paste them into your notice. If the labels are epigrammatic so much the better, especially for the advertiser. But epithets are but the counters for ideas. They give no reasons, and as a rule they have no precise meaning. They are merely a more extended form of the "I like it" or "I don't like it" of the amateur critic. For instance, what is meant by melodramatic? If situations built for theatrical effectiveness, why then Shakespeare is the most melodramatic of all dramatic authors? What is the play scene in "Hamlet" but melodrama, of the assassination of Cæsar, or the death of Romeo and Juliet, or the church scene in "Much Ado About Nothing"? But if the word is used in a more restricted sense it means that a play is designed on the lines of the old Adelphi melodrama. To cast this particular form of the epithet at "Leah Kleschna" is unjust and bad as criticism. Its essence is distinctly un-Adelphian. Indeed, the play gave me the impression that the author had expressly used all the old melodramatic situations in order to show what could be made of them. But he solves none of his problems in the rough and ready fashion of melodrama. The most powerful scene in the play, for instance, is that in which Leah tells her father that she means to break for ever from the old life. In form it is melodrama, and at every moment one expects that either Kleschna will kill his daughter or that she will kill herself. But the melodramatic form is merely superficial; the author gets all the thrill he can out of it, but the real drama is a strenuous battle of wills in which the daughter is victorious. In old melodrama the characters were conditioned by action, in "Leah Kleschna" they make the action possible.

In his way Mr. McLellan has dealt with the inner lives of his characters; his dramatic action merely states his problems. Thus Silvaine, a benevolent sentimentalist, finds a young woman burglar in his rooms The situation is melodramatic, let us say. Many things could be made to happen from this situation. But what does happen? Silvaine does not believe in evil as an absolute fact. Also, sentimentalist that he is, he cannot believe that a pretty young woman can have an evil soul. Above all, he does not understand the origin of sin, and so finds it beyond his powers to condemn the sinner. And so Silvaine, instead of doing one of the ten things he might have done in melodrama, sets about converting the young burglar. An unconventional touch is that he has sufficient humour to see his actions as the rest of the world would see them. As to Leah, it is clear that at first she only listens because he is the man she has fallen in love with, but we have seen enough of her to know that Silvaine's appeal would not fall on deaf ears. There is some subtlety in her professional dislike of being lectured. She attempts to keep the attitude of a singularly skilful burglar. This may be crude psychology, but it certainly is not ordinary melodrama.

The love interest is really the blot on the play. It is not necessary, except from a conventional, theatrical aspect. It would have been much more interesting to watch the effect of Silvaine's lecture on Leah if she had not fallen in love with him when he captained the lifeboat at Marseilles which saved the life of herself and her father. And there is nothing to show that Silvaine would have sought her out in the end as his wife. He rescues her from her life of crime, and that is all he wished to do. Henceforth she would have been a mere episode in his existence, to be thought of now and then. And I feel that the author had some other end in view. There is a suggestion that the peasant life to which Leah returns is as bad as the life of crime from which she had been rescued. The workers in the lettuce field are certainly on a lower plane of the humanity than Leah's father, the master criminal. Here it is clear the author has been superficially studying the realistic school, but his touch falters. There are several indications of this tendency. For instance, Silvaine's good action loses him his fiance, and the heroism of Kleschna in the terrible bazaar fire in Paris almost leads to his undoing, as it has made him a marked man. It is through that action Silvaine recognises him, and compels him to leave Paris. According to Silvaine (and the author), vice is misdirected virtue. The truth is that, though Leah Kleschna is not a melodrama in the ordinary sense, its psychology is melodramatic. But it has value in showing that a modern drama can be theatrically thrilling and yet deal principally with states of mind and emotions, and that is something.

SAFE LIMITS FOR WHEEL PRESSURES.

It may appear somewhat strange that, until recently, no systematic attempts had been made to establish a simple and workable rule for the pressures of rolling wheels on various surfaces and under varying conditions; but such appears to be the case. Much has, of course been said and written as to what is the safe limit of pressure between the wheels and the rails in the case of locomotives and railway rolling stock, the matter having been brought before the Institution of Civil Engineers in a paper read by Mr. F. J. E. Spring and the rules for determining the allowable pressure between the expansion rollers of a bridge and the plate on which they move are well known (though practice here varies considerably). So far as we recollect, however, nothing very definite has ever been decided as to what are the proper surface pressures to adopt for other kinds of wheels and rollers. In view of this some figures recently published are of interest. They have been deduced from a number of cases of every-day practice but are, of course open to criticism. They however form a reasonable basis from which to start when deciding what wheel pressures to adopt in certain cases. They are as below:—

Safe Pressures per Inch of Diameter and per Inch of Width of Face of Wheels Rolling on Plane Surfaces.

	Lb.
Wheels rolling on field or on dirt roads	4 to 10
Wheels rolling on good macadam surfaces	8 to 15
Wheels rolling on stone or asphalte pavement	20 to 25
Chilled or steel-tyred wheels rolling on rails	200 to 300
Rollers of small diameter rolling on smooth cast iron or steel surfaces	300 to 800

In each case the higher figure may be taken to be the limit at which the material over which the wheel rolls will suffer rapid wear or incipient crushing, and the lower figure may be taken as the preferable one to insure durability of the surface. In the case of motor vehicles according to the English rule, a load of 8 960 lb. carried on a wheel 36 in. in diameter with 10·8-in. tyre, is a load of 25 lb. per inch of wheel diameter and inch of tyre width. This is very nearly the same as the figure (25 lb.) given above for the wheels of a heavy horse-drawn truck on a City pavement. To any one, however who has had the misfortune to travel a macadam road close behind a motor vehicle having pneumatic tyres, it must have been evident that the wear caused to the road by the car in front was due, not so much to the actual weight, as to the suction on the surface of the road when the tyre left it.—"Engineering."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

WOOING THE SALMON.

WHY DOES HE BOYCOTT THE THAMES?

For nearly half-a-century there have been vain attempts to lure back the beautiful king of the fishes to his ancient haunts in the Thames, and now at last the Thames Salmon Association is apparently giving up the ideal expressed in its name, and proposes to try to stock the river with the "huchen," a fish from the Danube which is as big as the salmon and is said to be as good fun for the sportsman, but after all is not the same fish. For the salmon somehow lends an enchantment, an atmosphere of romance to the waters which he inhabits. To walk along the green banks in the still golden sunlight of a quiet evening, to watch the water gliding among the osiers and suddenly to see the great silvery fish fling himself upward into the air in sheer delight at the exercise of his strength, is a joy even to those who have never handled rod and line. Where the salmon is we may be sure the stream is sweet and pure.

The salmon spends the greater part of his life in the freedom of the broad ocean, and ascends our rivers to find spawning places which will be safe for his offspring. The Danube huchen on the other hand, is a landlocked fish, the whole life of which is spent in the river and its tributaries, so if it were to take to the Thames the problem of passing the foul waters of the estuary would never arise.

I have just had a chat with Mr. R. B. Marston, a well-known angler, and editor of the "Fishing Gazette," about the new proposal.

The huchen, he said, is nearer to the salmon than to the trout, and grows to an enormous weight. My friend, Dr. Carl Heinz, of Munich had one on the hook the other day of nearly seventy pounds. The Thames Salmon Association hope they can stock the river with this fish. But they are still hoping against hope that one of the thousands of young fish that they have hatched and sent down to sea will make a welcome reappearance at Teddington Weir.

How are the eggs of the huchen being brought over.

In damp moss. They have to be kept very cold or they would hatch out and die. They are placed on trays in boxes through which a stream of water runs. Then when they are hatched the young fry are kept in ponds until they are big enough to be turned into the river.

THE THAMES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

The Thames in ancient times, and up to nearly the end of the eighteenth century, I learned from Mr. Marston, was one of the greatest salmon fisheries of the land. In 1580 seven score salmon were caught at Wandsworth between Monday and Saturday, to the great honour of God, as the pious old churchwarden remarks in noting the event. Izaak Walton regarded Thames salmon as the best in the kingdom, but even then he noticed that the fishery was being destroyed by salmon weirs.

These weirs were traps placed in the arches of bridges and other places of the kind, so as to capture all the fish that passed on their annual pilgrimage. Laws against such contrivances were passed by Edward I. and Richard II. King John had salmon traps at the Tower which gave no one higher up the river a chance, but the barons made him dispense with his traps on the famous occasion of Magna Charta.

In the same way to-day salmon are corralled in British Columbian rivers till they are packed by millions and die of suffocation.

Even in 1754 the catch of salmon at London Bridge was so great that the price fell to sixpence a pound, and in 1766 a hundred and thirty Thames salmon were sent to Billingsgate in a day. In 1821 salmon had become so scarce in the Thames that thirty shillings a pound was offered for some to grace the Coronation dinner of George IV. None were caught in time, but the morning after the feast two were taken between Woolwich and Blackheath. The language of the fisherman who caught those salmon has not been recorded. The erection of pound locks and weirs under the Thames Navigation Acts of 1758, 1795 and 1812 struck a fatal blow at salmon in the Thames.

The late Frank Buckland was an enthusiast in the cause of restoring salmon to the Thames and caused a salmon-ladder or series of pools rising by steps, to be made at Teddington Weir which was, and is impossible to be ascended by the fish.

But though from 1832 to 1880 thousands of young fish were hatched and turned into the river, not one of the young prodigals ever returned up river to the foster parent who watched with an anxious eye at Teddington.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

The fact is that nowadays there is a much more terrible obstacle to the passage of the salmon than even the weir. It is the great murky cloud of foul pollution turned into the Thames below Lambeth by the main drainage system. Two hundred million gallons of every kind of poisonous impurity—more than the entire summer flow of the Thames itself are discharged daily into the river at Barking and Crossness.

It is an unpleasant subject, and we will not linger upon it. I have been shown by County Council officers pretty little goldfish and sticklebacks gambolling in the pellucid stream of London's sewage effluent as purified by the bacterial system.

True, but the bacterial system is not applied. It is only an experiment to show what should be done. Mr. W. J. Dibdin, the late chemist of the Council showed that for the fifteen miles between London Bridge and Erith the water contained only twenty per cent of its full quantum of dissolved oxygen and that with anything below fifty per cent. the young salmon must be suffocated.

It is said that such polluted rivers as the Tyne and the Liffey can harbour salmon. But Mr. Marston has been at pains to inquire into this. From Mr. Henry C. Murton he learned that the Tyne pollution is only for about a mile, and that on one side of the river! Sir Thomas Brady, late Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for Ireland poluted to the same difference in the case of the Liffey. The fish there, he says, "have only to run the gauntlet for a short distance, though the pollution is dreadful. He thinks they run up on the top of the tide and descend with a flood.

NOT THE FISH'S FAULT.

If we never see a salmon above London now it is not the fault of the fish. Every season a few young grilse come as scouts to the mouth of the estuary But when they see the black deposit along the shore at Southend, whose sands used to be so silvery clean and the foul clouds coming down with the tide, they fly in terror or are suffocated and "caught."

Much hardier fish than the salmon have been driven out of the Thames. The flounder, the lamprey and the shad used to pass through London and millions of the little fry of the eel hardly thicker than the stalk of a butter-cup used to ascend the river, so that they were caught in masses and sold by the pound. The eel begins life at the estuary and goes up river just as the salmon comes down. Now all the eels in the upper Thames must get there by canal from the Severn. Gasworks effluent is peculiarly fatal to them.

Some day, perhaps London will go to the expense of thoroughly purifying its river, and then the salmon will return with great rejoicing. Perhaps the humble fisherman who now casts a fly in the quiet reaches above our modern Babylon may not feel so happy about it. For where the lordly salmon reigns the waters are watched by day and night and the stream is one for the great and noble and not for the plebsian angler. But let us hope that even if the noble fish can once more be wooed back to his ancient haunts the poor fisherman will not suffer and that the Lower Thames will remain as now—open water."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	11	8	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	14	9	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	11	9	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	6
G Mahim and Worli	17	12	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	22
Total	65	51	151
Total plague deaths to date	291,896	246,575	
Same date last year	14	15	87

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	5

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1040, as against 1,279 during the previous week. Of the total number, 415 died of plague, and 25 of small-pox which showed a decrease of 161 and 9 respectively over the figures of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 548 which included 85 deaths from plague.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Alpine climbing season has begun in the usual way. Three tourists have dispensed with guides, and been killed. There is not the least doubt that we shall hear of many similar accidents during the summer. As in past years, a few will be proved to have been due to unavoidable misfortune; the greater number to lack of precaution. The warning has come early. People who think they must climb the Alps without being competent should take it to heart. When they set forth, let them pack their commonsense, where it can be easily got at. And if they want to leave anything behind, let it be their temerity, not the guide.

There was mental pabulum for the layman, perhaps more for him than for the Churchman, in the Archbishop of Canterbury's endeavour to trace the cause and the remedy for the necessities of the clergy. That a body of men who have the confidence and respect of a country so rich as England is now should be in such sore straits is an anomaly, none the less striking for its long continuance. One reason the Archbishop found in an idea ingrained in the Englishman that everything would right itself, an idea to be removed and replaced by practical effort. The purse-strings are loosed readily enough for church fabrics, music and so forth, and the conundrum arises why they remain fast for the men who are to use these things. With the redistribution of funds comes the question of redistribution of work. The proposal to unite small parishes together and obviate the inequality of the burdens of various clergymen meets unanimous approval from the mass of clergy and laity, yet in the particular instance there is always local objection, emanating probably from the squire. The position of the devout layman is so clearly illogical that we almost pity him for the remorse he must feel when he awakes to it—if he ever does.

To shoot a pigeon is in itself an act no more reprehensible than the slaughter of any other kind of quarry. But the methods and customs which have grown up around this particular form of killing are in so many ways antagonistic to the best ideals of sport that the prospect of its removal from the programme at Hurlingham is decidedly welcome. Apart from the fact that the birds are captive ones—in itself a blemish of some magnitude—pigeon-shooting at Hurlingham has, of course, been above any but humanitarian reproach. But the same cannot be said of the sport, as conducted elsewhere, and the result has been a number of shady practices which cause suffering to the birds. The proposal to abolish it at Hurlingham, which will come before the members this month, is primarily dictated by motives of expediency. It does not pay, the enclosure is an ugly one, and people object to having dead and wounded pigeons dropping all over the place. But on humane grounds, too, a strong objection to it has arisen and we may venture to hope that the combination of motives will ultimately lead to its relegation to the company of obsolete and forgotten sports.

Mr. Carnegie still believes in his libraries. He has been telling the "Daily Chronicle" that the watchword of a library is Nothing for Nothing. The recipient has to read and study, and thereby he becomes more sensible and rises in the social scale. There is here a touching faith in the power of popular fiction, which is almost, if not quite, as remarkable as Mr. Carnegie's belief that the standard of a man as now applied by society is. What does he know? Truly we are getting near the millennium. The son of toil, given a little encouragement and a few more libraries, will soon be spending his leisure hours over the Misadventures of Mordaunt and having mastered the knowledge of society therein to be found, he will raise himself into the sphere of the clerk, and after having tired of its joys and read more books from the nearest Carnegie institution up he will go a step higher. Where he will end no prophet can tell. For knowledge is power, says Mr. Carnegie and with so many golden millions at his command he ought to be an authority on the weakness of wealth.

It may be somewhat late in the day to discuss whether women are clubable creatures. They have decided that they will have clubs and having decided, they have got them. Mr. Grover Cleveland, who once presided over all the United States, says that clubs merely represent woman taking counsel of her discontent with the humdrum of her home life," and that the best and safest club for a woman to patronise is her home. Strange to say, "Rita" agrees to some extent with the American critic. Women she declares, often frequent clubs to play bridge and other gambling games, when they would be more profitably engaged on the domestic hearth. On the other hand clubs such as that to which "Rita" belongs can do little or no harm, because they are promoted mainly for the purpose of bringing together literary women. Another clubwoman argues that clubs are no harm as long as they do not offer instruction in cookery and social science. Certainly, there is reason in all things—even in a women's club. There are many women who, having no domestic circle, no desire to gamble or learn cookery, can draw considerable benefit from such amiable institutions as London offers. There are other women who cannot in honesty leave their husbands by the lonely fireside while they indulge in the dissipations of clubdom. Everything depends on circumstances. Clubwoman is no more exempt from them than clubman.

The most serious factor in the neutrality question is the growing anger of Japan at the help whitch France seems to be giving Admiral Rojdestvensky, or allowing him to take. Our allies, as is perhaps not an atural in the circumstances, have shown a certain inability to appreciate the extreme delicacy of European diplomacy. They were irritated because we did not speak more strongly to Russia. It is not to be expected that they should preserve their equanimity at the inaction of France. Nor can France herself rest and be satisfied much longer. She has an imperative duty to perform. But the Japanese must not forget—and their high official representatives no doubt recognise the responsibility as clearly as anybody—that in protesting with undue vehemence they will be playing Russia's game. A drastic policy against France might draw Great Britain also into the conflict, and then Russia's extreme difficulties would be over. Her face would be saved. And what matter if other people's countenance became downcast? We believe Japan will, proceed cautiously, and on the other hand have equal faith that France will see the situation in its proper light. Europe has better cause than ever to be grateful that M. Delcasse retained office. He is an asset on the side of honesty and peace.

There are more things in Reigate than Mr. Marshall Hall dreamed of. An experienced agriculturist is one of them. When he attended a Conservative the meeting he did not look part. He questioned Mr. Hall, like a born heckler, and Mr. Hall was encouraged to make a sporting offer: he would present the troublesome spirit with three acres and a cow if he could cultivate the one and milk the other "Done" said the expert. And Mr. Hall has reason to believe that he is done. Rash promises, like monstrous bets, are sometimes left for time to redeem. We cannot prophesy what will become of Mr. Hall's. But as the matter stands, it offers a terrible warning to Parliamentary candidates and speakers not to be too profuse. There is always a chance of some silly fellow taking one at one's word.

The old misreading of "an onion in the cup" is being justified by Colonial enterprise. Bermuda has sent a large supply of onions for free distribution among the people of London, the idea being, of course, that onion shall spell union, and that when we have once tasted the Bermuda variety we shall appreciate more fully the necessity for joining hands with the Empire garden. The cause is excellent. To serve it faithfully, diners in hotels and restaurants have only to ask for Bermuda onions and see that they get no other. America has long appreciated them the time has surely come for England to try. Something beside, union, however may be seen by the mind's eye in this specimen of Colonial enterprise A careful man who knows his way about can already decrease his household expenses, by condescending to accept the samples which are offered him. Let him advertise a wedding, and they pour between his doors, the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. If the Colonies profit by the example of Bermuda their free samples may become a set-off to the increase in the income-tax. We have been told how to live on a penny a day. Will the Colonies render it possible to live on nothing?

It is not generally known that a considerable portion of the money for building Westminster Bridge was raised by lotteries. The first one, a writer in "Household Words" recalls, was organised to raise £100 000 in order to commence the structure, and 125,000 tickets were issued. The first prize was £20,000, and there were no fewer than 28,800 prizes of £10 each. The blanks averaged about one in every four tickets. One of the earliest lotteries in 1983 has a historical importance, as the King himself guaranteed to see that all was fair, and Mr. Francis Child, the goldsmith of Temple Bar, the first English banker, and founder of Child's Bank, would be answerable for the payment of the prizes to the lucky adventurers. These prizes amounted to £20,000, the tickets being sold at £5 each.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

General rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, and the local rain in Assam, South and East Peninsula. Mandalay reports 5 1/2 inches of rain, Tavoy 5 inches, Moulmein 4 inches and Bogra 3 1/2 inches, Mergui, Bassein and Barisal 1 1/2 inches, Diamond Island, Toungoo, Yamethin, Monywa, Bhamo, Narayangunj, Jessore, Darjeeling, Batvinaich, Cuttack, Gopalpure, Vizagapatam and Benares 1/2 an inch. Rain is probable in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Orissa, and Circars Coast and Chota Nagpur South India. Rain is possible locally in Assam, and the East Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date May	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
28th	86°	70°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·891	NW	22	90·3	68·9	98	.....	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·867	ESE	11	83·3	75·2	91	.....	3·63	— 0·46
Muscat	29·09	SE	2	102·8	86·0	79	.....	6·01	+ 2·90
Aden (29th)	29·810	E	7	91·3	81·8	81	.....	1·56	— 0·79
Lahore	29·486	Calm	7	111·4	82·3	14	.....	3·50	— 1·95
Simla	29·349	W	7	114·3	89·1	38	.....	2·96	+ 0·19
Delhi	29·529	NNE	4	108·2	87·2	49	.....	4·09	+ 0·11
Agra	29·312	SW	4	109·0	87·4	28	.....	4·18	+ 2·02
Cawnpore	29·535	ESE	6	101·9	83·8	6	.....	4·31	+ 1·99
Allahabad	29·395	ENE	10	101·8	80·1	74	.....	3·31	+ 0·94
Jhansi	29·555	WNW	6	113·9	93·7	41	.....	2·12	+ 0·05
Jacobabad	29·59	S	6	117·1	92·1	55	.....	1·58	+ 0·31
Karachi	29·677	W	21	92·9	80·7	78	.....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·591	WSW	8	111·7	82·1	37	.....	2·71	+ 0·66
Ajmere	29·63	NW	15	107·4	87·6	17	.....	1·75	+ 0·29
Deesa	29·718	WSW	18	109·6	79·0	62	.....	0·09	— 0·67
Ahmedabad	29·743	Var	5	109·3	84·1	28	.....	0·06	— 0·53
Bhuj	29·715	WNW	27	100·3	80·0	78	.....	0·29	— 0·03
Jamnagar	29·741	WSW	1	9·1	80·2	82	.....	0·93	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·791	WSW	21	89·1	81·3	84	.....	0·27	...
Rajkot	29·759	W	19	106·4	1	91	.....	0·02	— 0·69
Bhavnagar	29·755	NW	11	108·7	79·6	65	.....	0·22	— 0·1
Para									
Veraval	29·764	WSW	9	87·1	79·8	84	.....	5·09	— 0·71
Neemuch	29·447	WSW	18	103·5	83·2	53	.....	0·64	— 0·78
Indore	29·632	W	15	103·6	78·1	55	.....	0·47	— 1·08
Saugor	29·569	WNW	10	110·0	85·1	19	.....	1·20	— 1·74
Jubbulpore	29·590	WNW	6	111·0	87·1	23	.....	1·51	— 1·86
Hoshungabad	29·618	WSW	6	111·5	85·5	25	.....	0·78	— 1·56
Khandwa	29·638	NNW	4	107·2	82·1	47	.....	0·06	— 1·48
Raipur	29·516	WNW	6	111·3	87·9	38	.....	1·60	+ 1·28
Nagpur	29·558	NW	15	114·6	85·5	23	.....	2·45	— 1·23
Amraoti	29·603	WNW	13	110·9	81·5	3	0·03	0·40	— 2·52
Akola	29·653	WNW	18	110·6	81·9	56	.....	0·32	— 2·45
Surat	29·765	W	11	94·7	79·1	65	.....	0·49	+ 0·03
Malegaon	29·657	W	21	105·3	75·9	40	.....	0·43	— 1·99
Bombay	29·789	WNW	8	91·9	81	70	.....	0·08	— 1·22
Poona	29·763	WNW	22	98·0	71·4	60	.....	1·69	— 1·55
Ahmednagar	29·718	NW	18	105·9	71	76	.....	0·04	— 2·67
Aurangabad	29·682	WNW	21	105·5	74·2	35	.....	0·05	...
Sholapur	29·710	NW	15	106·7	77·0	43	.....	0·53	— 2·80
Ratnagiri	29·793	NNW	12	91·5	74·1	67	.....	0·01	— 1·31
Bijapur	29·721	WNW	14	104·4	72·7	43	.....	0·32	— 3·83
Belgaum	29·739	WSW	22	90·3	67·3	7	.....	3·85	— 2·76
Mormugoa	29·803	N	11	93·0	81·9	74	.....	1·10	— 3·31
Karwar	29·803	N	6	89·6	81·4	77	.....	2·20	— 3·32
Mangalore	29·817	Calm	8	89·9	79·4	78	0·04	7·79	— 3·17
Calicut	29·809	NW	10	89·2	78·2	82	0·31	9·06	— 9·25
Cochin	29·812	Calm	4	88·5	76·6	81	0·48	14·21	— 14·22
Bangalore	29·795	WSW	12	90·8	69·8	72	.....	6·48	— 3·32
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·673	WNW	5	103·4	81·1	34	.....	0·12	+ 1·09
Masulipatam	29·858	SSE	11	98·6	79·6	98	0·04	8·95	— 0·23
Bellary	29·716	WNW	13	100·5	80·3	46	.....	1·22	— 0·77
Cuddapa	29·685	SW	16	105·3	85·5	59	.....	1·22	— 8·45
Madras	29·667	WSW	10	104·0	8·5·0	50	.....	7·21	— 15·07
Coimbatore	29·771	W	10	93·4	73·6	78	.....	4·58	— 4·17
Trichinopoly	29·735	SSW	8	102·6	72·7	60	0·05	6·35	— 7·90
Negapatam	29·727	SW	10	102·8	74·0	75	0·58	21·21	— 12·15
Colombo	29·834	SW	15	86·6	79·5	80	0·01	3·88	— 19·84

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small, but show a fall over nearly the whole of the reporting area. The variations of pressure from normal are generally small.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Cawnpore Allahabad and Masulipatam and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Rajkot, Neemuch, Nagpore, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 6° in defect of normal at Masulipatam, Cawnpore and Allahabad and 5° to 8° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan), Belgaum, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Ajmer, Deesa, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and also at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Raipur, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Karachi.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Amraoti Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

Weather during the week ending 27th May at Mauritius:

Barometer was in slight excess of normal; wind was east-south-easterly and normal in force. About half an inch of rain had fallen and weather was more thundery than usual.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 29.

10 p.m.	84·1

TUESDAY.—MAY 30.

6 p.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	89·6

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 20th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 20th May 1905 by Council Bills	£2,046,150
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 21st May 1905 to 31st March 1906	£14,453,810

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Size 6½ by 3 feet with spring mattress.

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No. 1 "St. George's" Bed, Size 6½ by 3 feet with Galvanized Diamond Wire Mattress. 12 spring coils at one end. Packs quite flat in 3 parts. Mosquito Poles for this bed, Rs. 5-8. (Rs. 12-14)

St. George's No. 2.

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Size 6½ by 3 feet.

St. George's No. 2.

Rs. 16-8, as illustration.

"St. George's No. 2." Galvanized Spring Mattress 3 parts Bed, with 12 coils each end. Size 6½ by 3 feet. Mosquito Poles for this bed, Rs. 5-8. (Rs. 16-8)

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Size 6½ by 3 feet.

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No. 23529. Set pearls Rs. 40.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Of all the candidatures for the vacant place in the French Academy, only three were preserved in effectively up to the election the other day—those namely of MM. Lamy, Emile Bergerat, and Maurice Barres. Of the three the name least generally known at least in England is that of M. Lamy. But he was the favourite from the first and there would seem to be some suitability in the succession of an art critic to the fauteuil of the late M. Guillaume, the sculptor.

Members of the Academy, ever since its original days, when La Fontaine was excluded until he had promised to behave himself, are expected to be like Fellows of All Souls', Oxford, if not well born, at least well dressed and well mannered. From this conventional aspect there were certain obvious objections to the election of M. Bergerat. The son-in-law of Theophile Gautier has not altogether abandoned the Bohemian traditions of romanticism. The Caliban of the Figaro has loved to live up to his uncompromising nom de guerre. Some readers may recall M. Adolphe Brisson's description of a visit to him some years ago. He found Bergerat, with beard unkept, and hair in a hurricane, wrapped in a rough dressing gown a la Balzac, open at the neck and showing the muscles of his manly chest. Brisson asked him what had induced him (for the present is not his first attempt to storm the Academy) to seek the suffrages of the respectable personages he had so often made remorseless fun of. Voyez-vous, mon cher confrere, replied the redoubtable Caliban; il arrive un moment ou l'on a a besoin de gloire. The glory of official Immortality he lacked, as the greater Gautier lacked it to the end; but as the author of the book that tells many of the best-known anecdotes of Theo and the great days of romanticism he will not soon be forgotten by literary readers.

It is now twenty-two years since Maurice Barres made his debut with Les Taches d'Encre." In the prospectus of that work he announced as in preparation a study to be entitled Valets de la Gloire: le Nouveau Moyen de parvenir. M. Barres has not lacked the great modern method of success. He has been abundantly advertised. He has the gift of attracting attention; his career has progressed to a running accompaniment of comment and controversy. His creed of the Culte du Moi, his incursion into politics, his plea for loyalty to the ties of race and the duties of our station have each in turn occupied busy tongues and pens of Paris. But he is not yet in general estimation taken quite seriously enough for the Academy.

England has just pulled through a Shakespeare commemoration without much visible emotion. Germany is at this moment agog about the centenary of the death of Schiller. Miss Elizabeth Lee has reminded us in the Bookman that in 1859 there were great doings in Germany on the occasion of the centenary of his birth. Schiller was then a symbol of a German unity that did not as yet exist in political fact. The patriotic Schiller was a better symbol for the purpose than the greater, but too cosmopolitan and Grand-Ducal Goethe. One must however refrain from odorous comparisons. That sort of thing was overdone during the lives of the two great contemporaries, as later partisans have pitted Brahms against Wagner; as we used to put against one another Thackeray and Dickens, or Tennyson and Browning. Goethe said wisely that instead of quarrelling about their respective merits, Germany ought to have been thankful it had two such fellows.

The Poet Laureate, reckless of reprisals and recriminations, has been calling attention afresh to the fact that in great poetry the men are first and the women nowwhere. He appears to have overlooked Sappho. However, Sappho exists only in fragments, which not even compulsory Greek has made familiar. Moreover, our modern poetesses would possibly be shy of claiming her as sister. Still, her supremacy is uncontested in the world's criticism as Mr. Swinburne will explain to Mr. Austin. The comparative failure of female artists, particularly in poetry and music, is curious and noteworthy because this is a region where they suffer no particular disabilities, and, where their characteristic gifts might have been expected to tell.

The Amateur d'Autographes de Documents Historiques has recently published an unpublished letter by Beaumarchais, very pretty and characteristic. It is a letter of apology to a friend who was offended because Beaumarchais had playfully called him bete. If the friend's letter of remonstrance itself was not a bit of badinage, wrote Beaumarchais, it showed how his own taste for joking was out of date; the jokes he made just for the pleasure of hearing his friend say, Qu'il est bete ce Beaumarchais. His friend, the Duke of Conti, had been fond of saying that one needed to be a Beaumarchais pour dire des telles betises. He reminds the thin-skinned friend that he had made Suzanne say of her beloved Figaro, "Oh, que les gens d'esprit sont betes; and he concludes with an anecdote with a moral. A certain Madame Geoffrin, who used to give dinner parties for witty men of letters on Wednesdays, and weighty men of learning on Saturdays, once said to D'Alembert, one of the Wednesday guests, I feed toutes mes betes, next Wednesday. D'Alembert replied, You dare not say as much to one of your Saturday diners.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" is much exercised with regard to M. Anatole France's Sur la Pierre Blanche, which was noticed in this column upon its appearance. He thinks, and the American Press appears to think with him, that M. France is unjust to the President when he accuses him of dreaming of planting the Stars and Stripes in South Africa, Australia and the West Indies. But surely those who talk thus might have learned that Sur la Pierre Blanche was written after a visit paid by the author to Rome in the company of (among others) Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and that M. Anatole France is too true an artist not to make the speeches of his Nicole Langelier fit the speaker exactly. The turning of a certain unnameable English journalist into a Yankee the trebling of the United States naval budget, and the apparent slip which converts Mr. H. G. Wells's vision of the human race bred up as food for the Martians into l'etablissement d'un proletariat anthropophage et d'une aristocratie comestible, are all plainly intended for the little exaggerations and perversions with which the fervour of the apostles of Socialism have familiarised us. Otherwise the "Times" does but state what everybody knows when it says that the creator of M. Bergeret could give us if he chose a portrait of Mr. Roosevelt on which the civilised world would dwell with delight. To which M. France would probably reply: What artistic purpose would be served thereby?—and would thus illustrate once more the difference in such matters between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon.

So far, however, from America at this juncture being suspected of a desire to expand at the expense of England the actual trend of Continental opinion seems to be rather the other way. In an article on La Politique Nouvelle de l'Amirante Anglais, M. Auguste Moireau hints that a working understanding—though in face of senatorial vagaries not a regular treaty—has been arrived at between ourselves and our Transatlantic cousins. Only thus he thinks can be explained the fact that, after raising the number of our sailors from the 72,000 that Lord Spencer found on taking over the Admiralty to the 85,000 at the disposal of Mr. Goschen, the 118 000 Lord Selborne, and the 131,000 now available, we have actually reduced our fleet across the Atlantic and are allowing to drop out of existence the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimault. Togo's victories, which have wiped out some dozen or so of possibly hostile warships, do not, says M. Moireau, explain this, and he therefore excogitates an arrangement by which the United States undertake to keep a fleet always equal to that of Germany, leaving us only the allied navies of France and Russia to cope with. Would that it might be so! At any rate, there is something in M. Moireau's deduction that if blood be thicker than water, interest is stronger than either, and it would certainly set the partisans of the Monroe doctrin—in other words, every responsible statesman in America—in a flame were any European or Asiatic Power to seriously menace our Western possessions. Hence an arrangement with the United States, such as we have, for instance, with Japan, is what doctors call "indicated."

Just as the Superior Council of the French Marine Department, reorganised by decree, is to be called on to formulate a programme for adoption in regard to the building of new vessels, it is as well, writes "L'Energie Francaise," to call attention to the course taken by the British Admiralty. Portsmouth arsenal has been ordered to place on the stocks a cruiser, the "Queen Victoria," which is to be the largest and most powerful ship in the world. With a displacement of 20,000 tons, her armament will consist of 8 larger and 10 smaller cannon. We see, the writer continues, that the English, in consequence of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, do not hesitate to frankly adopt a course which entails for vessels, the principal arming of which is artillery, a steady increase in size. That is but logical. We have said so over and over again, particularly when we spoke of the building of a cruiser of 19,000 tons for Japan.

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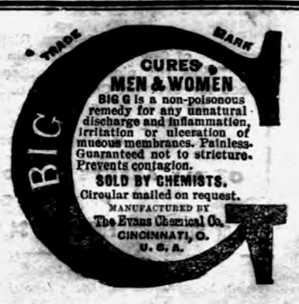
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